"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications to-day for this city and neighborhood are probable showers with south to southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market broader and strong.

Wheat, 86¼c; corn, 31⅝c; cotton, 7 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allison asked that some hour to-day or to-morrow be fixed for the final vote on the Tariff bill, but several members of the minority objected, and no agreement was reached. The House passed a bill in the interest of the American coal trade, authorizing the President to suspend the discriminating duties on vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels.—Page 2.

FOREIGN.—Fire broke out in an Eiffel Tower in England several hundred feet above the ground. Premier Laurier notes the opposition to England among the French, and points out two mistakes of the United States. The German Association bill has been amended in the committee of the Senate in the Prussian Diet to conform more nearly to the demands of the Government, but there is said to be little chance of its passing in its new form. A Hamburg report is to the effect that Ambassadorships will be given to Baron von Rotenham, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Baron von Bieberstein, who will be sent to Italy or Turkey. Dr. von Boetticher is said to be slated for Governor of Saxony.—Page 6.

Page 1.

A report from Athens says the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops has begun.

Miss Sarah J. Ronan of Brooklyn was taken ill with appendicitis, and fearing the outcome of an operation that had to be performed, became married to George Nelson Palmer, to whom she was engaged.

Another pigeon has been picked up on the coast of Norway, near Tromsoe Island, with "North Pole passed, fifteenth." London experts have doubts, but think it may possibly be from Andrée, the aeronaut.

John Brooks Leavitt made a speech last night at the meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Branch of the Citizens' Union, in which he denounced the attempt of certain influential men to unite the Citizens' Union and the Platt machine.

It is stated upon the authority of an intimate friend of Secretary Gage that the Administration has prepared a scheme of currency reform which will be presented to Congress next December and will be kept secret until that time. As the plan is fully perfected, the President no longer desires authority to appoint a Currency Commission. A bill giving him such authority was, however, introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania.

Page 2.

The President yesterday nominated Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Lewis M. Haupt of Pennsylvania, members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate yesterday reported adversely the resolution of Senator Tillman providing for a new investigation of charges of sugar speculation by Senators. The committee says it can find no evidence in support of the charges, except the statements of certain sensational newspapers, and that such statements are not to be considered against the specific denials of the Senators affected.

Page 3.

The regatta at Larchmont yesterday was for fifty-one-foot sloops, with flush decks, thirties, twenties, and all classes of cabin cats, sailing together. The winners were the Choctaw, Musme, Kit, and Shark.

On application of counsel representing the Attorney General, Justice Russell yesterday appointed ancillary receivers for the E. S. Dean Company, the "bucket shop" concern which suspended three months ago.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews has resigned the Presidency of Brown University, and also his professorship therein, because he believed that he could not refrain from promulgating his ideas regarding the silver question.

Jockey Hamilton was suspended for a bad-looking race on Nana H. at Brighton Beach. The Waldens won a stake race with their "good thing" Don't Care. Sir Play, Jilted, Ein, Damien, and Sir Vassar also won races.

Page 5.

The Logan Monument in Chicago was unveiled yesterday, Union and Confederate veterans participating in the exercises.

Gov. Black has refused the request of District Attorney Olcott for a special term of the Supreme Court to try the Tobacco Trust this month.

President Scott of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society denied yesterday the charges made in the suit brought by the Hadley heirs against his company. The complaint charges conspiracy, and asks for an accounting of a block of 1,025 shares in the society.

About sixty policy holders of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association met in the Equitable Building yesterday to discuss the recent call of the company for an assessment. President Rolker will be asked to make a report of the company's condition.

The coal strike situation in the Pittsburg district is becoming serious, and there are prospects of trouble at several mines. The arbitrators are making little progress and the mine owners are preparing to fight the new anti-screening law in the courts. There was a riot at the Hite Mine, near Fairmont, West Va., yesterday. Manufacturing concerns in Western cities have been compelled to close by the scarcity of coal.

Page 7.

According to Wall Street reports the deal between the New York and East River Gas Company and the Equitable Gas Company is delayed merely to fix the price for Equitable stock.

Page 8.

The efforts of the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Freight Bureau to bring about an understanding with the Galveston steamship lines have resulted in failure, and the rate war will continue.

The Bondholders' Committee of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company yesterday adopted the plan of reorganization, and it has been approved in London. The property can be rehabilitated for $692,500.

Page 9.

By the operation of the law preventing manufactures in the State prisons and enforcing idleness, the official reports of the Kings County Penitentiary show the percentage of insanity among the prisoners is nearly doubled. Several convicts were sent away this week to the State Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

Page 10.

Lawyer John Townshend discredits the existence of any other Coudert will than the one he filed.

The Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company on Aug. 1 will advertise for bids for equipping its lines with electricity for use as motive power.

Bridge track plans of the Brooklyn trolley companies were sent in to the Bridge Trustees yesterday. President Berri expressed himself as well pleased with them.

Ernst Krohn, bookkeeper for Arnold Hafelin, manufacturer of pianos, and Secretary of the Mozart Verein, is missing, and a warrant is out for his arrest, charging him with the embezzlement of nearly $5,000.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey of Brooklyn yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring County Clerk Worth to reinstate a clerk to all of his rights as an employe. The clerk had failed in a civil service examination, and his salary was withheld.

At Griffin, Ga., yesterday, a negro prisoner on his way to Atlanta for safe keeping was taken from the train by a mob and hanged to a tree. At Madisonville, Ky., a worthless character was hanged by a mob "on general principles." At Riverton, Ala., a negro was either hanged or burned at the stake.

The Merchants' Association of New York was disappointed yesterday by the failure of the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations to fix dates for the excursions to bring the buyers from their territory to New York. The failure was due to matters of detail. There seems little prospect of the Southwestern lines aiding the association.

Masked burglars entered the home of Marcus G. Nichols in the Town of Trumbull, Conn., early yesterday morning. They shot Nichols dead and severely wounded his sister. They then searched the house and secured about $200 in money. Nichols was a wealthy farmer, and was supposed to have a large amount of money concealed about his home.

Depositions taken by Commissioners of the Supreme Court in the suit of Sarah Ann Angell against the heirs of Jay Gould for dower rights were filed yesterday with the County Clerk. The testimony was in favor of the heirs. None of the witnesses, who included two of Mr. Gould's sisters, had heard of the wedding Mrs. Angell says took place in 1853.

William H. Osborne of this city was found Wednesday night in the outskirts of Brooklyn, with a bullet in his right temple. He is still alive, and denies having attempted suicide, but will say nothing further. His friend, Adolph Wise, is a prisoner. He says that Osborne wanted to kill himself. Wise bought him a revolver, told Osborne where to shoot himself fatally, and then stood by and witnessed the act. Such, at least, is Wise's story to the police.

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LEAVITT MAKES CHARGES.

Says that Influential Men Are Trying to Unite Citizens' Union with Platt Machine.

John Brooks Leavitt, Chairman of the Fourteenth Assembly District Branch of the Citizens' Union, in a speech which he delivered last night at a meeting of the branch, charged that certain influential men were trying to bring about an arrangement between the union and the Platt machine in the campaign for Mayor of Greater New York. Mr. Leavitt said that he had been told by some of these men that a deal must be made of this kind in order to beat Tammany Hall.

In his speech, Mr. Leavitt said: "If certain respectable men in this town succeed in carrying out an arrangement between the Citizens' Union and the Platt machine, and Tammany obtains possession of the city, then they will be responsible for such a result. There are many men of respectability—merchants, bankers, doctors, lawyers, and laboring men—who are imploring the members of the Citizens' Union to have an understanding with the Platt machine. The Union cannot make a bargain with Mr. Platt without sacrificing its principles.

"It is with very much surprise that I find growing up among a number of respectable Republicans the claim that we of the Citizens' Union must make a deal with Platt if we wish to beat Tammany. If the twenty-five highly respectable Republicans who fairly represent the conscience and integrity of the Republicans of this city will only have the courage to come out and denounce the fraudulent Platt machine in the same terms in which they denounced it a year ago, and will say that honest citizens ought to support the Citizens' Union, they can carry the bulk of the Republican voters to the support of that ticket.

"If those men came out now with a statement like the following: 'We, the undersigned, the twenty-five members of the Republican committee which was appointed to investigate the frauds in the Republican organization, and which did investigate the same and made a report in January, 1896, in which report we stated that no honest man could co-operate with it on any basis, and that of its enrollment of 77,000 fully one-third was fraudulent, do now respectfully call the attention of our fellow-Republicans to the fact that our statement was proved within the past four weeks by the fact that over 25,000 have been dropped from the Republican enrollment. We cannot support the Republican organization under its present leaders because those leaders are the same fraudulent leaders whom we denounced a year ago. Those leaders were not honest then, and are not honest now. As the Citizens' Union stands pledged to nominate men who will not use the offices, if elected, for the purpose of advancing any political organization, we earnestly recommend to all honest Republicans to sustain its ticket, provided that when it is put forth it shall contain no evidence of any understanding with the fraudulent Republican machine which we have denounced.' Do you think, gentlemen, if those twenty-five respectable Republicans were to come out now and sign such a report that Boss Platt could stand up against it very long? Therefore I submit to your judgment that the responsibility now rests upon Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Choate, William Brookfield, S. V. R. Cruger, Joel B. Erhardt, Anson G. McCook, Edward Mitchell, Horace Porter, Elihu Root, Wager Swayne, and the other members of that committee of twenty-five, and also upon all other respectable Republicans, and upon the Republican press.

"If they counsel us of the Citizens' Union to make a deal with the fraudulent organization which they condemned, and their counsel leads us to grief, either because we follow it or because not following it, they will have nothing more to do with us, let us say to each other, 'Thou art the man. The blame be upon your shoulders!'"

F. Durlacher, the father of Joseph Durlacher, was at the meeting, and spoke of the good to be derived from the election of the Citizens' Union candidates.

The Citizens' Union Assembly District Committees have arranged a series of outdoor meetings for the rest of the campaign. A very enthusiastic one was held last evening at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, in the Seventeenth District.

TRUSTED PARTNER ABSCONDS.

E. T. Hubbell, ex-Convict of Ottawa, Said to be a Fugitive in New York.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—E. T. Hubbell of Rogers & Hubbell, brokers in this city, has absconded, leaving his partner short by about $10,000. Hubbell had previously spent two years in the penitentiary for speculating with the funds of a bank in which he was employed.

Rogers took hold of him after his sentence expired and put him in business. He returned to his old habits of speculating in the name of the firm, with the above result. Hubbell is said to be in New York.

Husband Spanked His Wife.

Albert Wilftowski of 345 Henderson Street, Jersey City, a tailor, arraigned for assault yesterday before Justice Nevins, said: "I was tired last night, and I asked my wife to get my slippers. She didn't get them, so I told her to be quick about it. Then she sassed me. When I told her a wife should obey her husband she snapped her fingers at me. Then I got the slippers and spanked her with one of them and made her go to bed."

Mrs. Wilftowski admitted that she was not injured. She appeared disposed to withdraw the charge, and Justice Nevins suspended sentence.

Largest Bond Ever Given Here.

Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday approved the seven-hundred-thousand-dollar bond given on behalf of Ernest Ehrmann of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Samuel Scholle of this city as substituted trustees under the will of Abraham Scholle, deceased. The bond is given by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as sole surety, and is the largest bond ever executed in the courts of this State by any surety corporation. Abraham Scholle died in New York City in 1880. The estate is actually worth about $1,500,000, and its administration will extend over a period of thirty years or more.

Vermont's Green Hills

furnish the pasturage for the cows of the Green Mountain Condensed Milk Co. This milk is the only brand that can be depended upon as absolutely free from disease germs, for the cows supplying its milk have been thoroughly examined by the surgeon of the Vermont Dairy Commission, *and every package bears his certificate.*—Adv.

ANOTHER POLAR PIGEON

"North Pole Passed, Fifteenth" on the Wing of a Bird Picked Up Near Tromsoe.

LONDON EXPERTS HAVE DOUBTS

Longitude on the Wing of the First Bird Corresponds with the Point Andree Is Expected to Reach—Little Anxiety Felt for His Safety.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Copenhagen says that a carrier pigeon has been caught in the vicinity of Tromsoe Island, near the north point of Norway, with the following stamped upon its wings:

"North Pole passed, fifteenth."

Keen interest is felt in geographical circles here as to the result of Andrée's polar expedition, and this is greatly increased by the arrival of the pigeons at Soevde and at Tromsoe Island, though there is some doubt as to whether either bird came from Andrée.

It is a curious fact that the instructions "142 W., 47.62" agree exactly with the geographical location from which the London experts believe they might hear from Andrée at about this time.

Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, said to-day:

"I would not wish to speak officially for the society in this matter, but it is certain that if the wind were southerly when he ascended, Andrée would cross the polar basin and come out near the Bering Straits. '142 W.' means the coast of North America, and if such a wind prevailed, under the most favorable circumstances, Andrée would arrive there. If the inscription means this, it means also that Andrée has passed right across the pole.

"The inscription is the only thing leading to the supposition that the pigeon may have come from Andrée, but it cannot be doubted that he will first be heard of on the extreme north of America or the Siberian coast. Supposing him to have arrived at 142 west with a disabled balloon, he can easily ascend the Mackenzie River and reach the Hudson Bay settlements. Of course, if the balloon is not damaged, there is no reason why he should descend until he reaches comfortable quarters."

There is no special anxiety felt here as to Andrée's fate, because, even if the balloon comes to grief, Andrée will be no worse off than Nansen was after leaving the Fram.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.—Dr. Ekhola, who was associated with Andrée in the projected balloon expedition of last year, does not believe that the carrier pigeon caught on Tuesday in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Ritfylke, with a silver ring on one of its feet, and the message, "North Pole, 142 W. 47.62," on its wings, is one of Andrée's pigeons. He says that Andrée's pigeons do not wear silver rings on their legs, and they have "Andrée" stamped on their wings. Moreover, he is confident that Andrée would not send such an obscure message.

The Aftonbladet, which has close relations with Herr Andree, says that Andree could not have dispatched the pigeons recently caught in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Ritfylke, and near Tromsoe Island, because it was arranged that his pigeons should be marked with the words, "Andree expedition, A. D. 1897."

GEN. GREELY NOT HOPEFUL.

He Pointed Out to Andree the Risk of His Undertaking in 1895.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In reply to a telegraphic request, Gen. A. W. Greely, the Arctic explorer, has sent the Associated Press, from Linden, Va., the following signed statement regarding the Andree expedition:

"It is possible that Prof. Andree may have reached the North Pole or its vicinity. Telegraphic reports, as far as I have seen, state that he started with a south wind of twenty-two miles an hour. The chances of such a wind blowing 600 miles straight to the North Pole are, however, very small, as it would be an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon such as has never accompanied any storm.

"My opinions on Andree's projected expedition and his probable return were expressed at the sixth international geographical congress in July, 1895, in London, where I debated the subject publicly with Prof. Andree, and also discussed the chances with him privately. He admitted the extreme hazard of the project, which I strongly outlined. I pointed out that even should he reach the pole he could hardly expect to find his south wind continuing across the pole for a thousand miles as a north wind. I urged that his chances of attaining the North American coast were infinitely small, as the observations at Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land, and Point Barrow, Alaska, showed that the Summer winds were almost constantly from the south, while strong north winds were almost unknown. Andree replied, 'Then I shall expect to land somewhere on the Siberian coast.' He also expressed again his determination to go, and his confidence of returning safely. Prof. Elkholm, who accompanied Andree in his unsuccessful attempt of last Summer, declined to go this year on account of one of the dangers that I urged upon Andree—the permeability of the balloon, which allows gas to escape constantly, but which Andree claimed to have overcome. While I believe that Andree will never return, yet experience teaches us that miraculous things occur daily.

"A. W. GREELY."

OPINION IN WASHINGTON

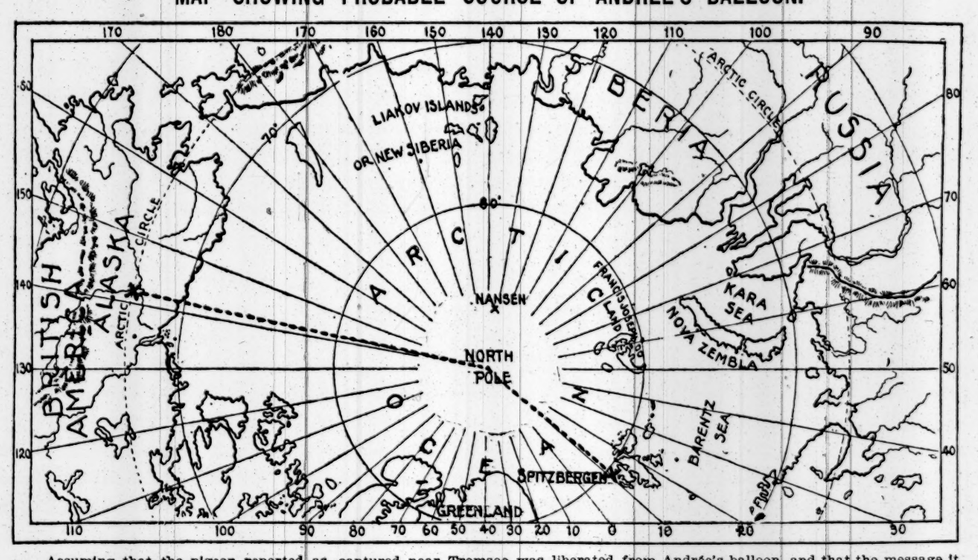
Prof. Willis Moore, Commodore Melville, and Others Talk.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Prof. Willis Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was very much interested in the report cabled from Christiania, Norway, that a carrier pigeon arrived yesterday bearing the significant message stamped on its wings: "North pole, 142w. 47.62." Prof. Moore, however, is inclined to look upon the report as a canard. Still if it should prove to be true, the news will be especially pleasant for Prof. Moore, who on the day after Andrée started predicted that if Andrée reached the pole, the air currents would carry him out on almost the longitude indicated and land him eventually near Point Barrow, on the north coast of Alaska.

With regard to Andrée's means of locating the pole, Prof. Bigelow, the magnetic expert of the Weather Bureau, says that he would unquestionably use the navigator's sextant. The sun is always above horizon at this time of the year, and there would be no difficulty in getting observations. Of course at the pole there is no longitude, but he could know his longitude until within a very short distance of the theoretical pole. The magnetic pole is longitude 98 west, and latitude 70½ north. This would render the use of the needle difficult.

Commodore Melville does not attach much importance to the results to follow such an expedition as Andrée's, even if it succeeded in crossing the pole. His expedition, however, he thinks, would solve the question as to the existence of the open polar sea, but beyond being able to report upon that fact Andrée probably would have little of value to contribute to the present store of knowledge of the far north.

MAP SHOWING PROBABLE COURSE OF ANDREE'S BALLOON.



Assuming that the pigeon reported as captured near Tromsoe was liberated from Andrée's balloon, and that the message it carried is genuine, the above map of the Arctic region will be found of peculiar interest.

The dotted line from the cross at Spitzbergen, where the explorer started for his perilous trip to the cross at the 142d parallel in Alaska, where the message says the pigeon was liberated, shows the approximate course of the balloon across the pole.

Peary's Party at Sydney, C. B.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 22.—The steamer Hope, with Lieut. R. E. Peary and party on their Greenland expedition, arrived here at noon to-day, having made the run from Boston Lightship in seventy-two hours.

BITTEN BY AN IDIOT.

Mrs. Oscar Addiss of Kingston in a Serious Condition.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 22.—Mrs. Oscar Addiss, wife of Superintendent Addiss of the almshouse, who was bitten Tuesday by John Davis, a fourteen-year-old epileptic idiot, is seriously ill to-night.

Her arm is frightfully swollen and she is in great pain. Her physician fears blood poisoning has set in.

PROSPERITY FOR BIRMINGHAM.

Open Hearth Basic Steel Process Tried with Success.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 22.—The first run of steel by the open hearth basic process in Alabama was made this afternoon at the new seventy-ton steel plant of the Birmingham Rolling Mills in the presence of iron and steel experts from the principal cities in the Union. The run was a thorough success, and the steel manufactured cost only $12 a ton. Birmingham low silicon iron, made by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, was used.

The test was simply a reproduction of Chicago and Pittsburg, which made steel from exactly the same material and the same kind of furnace. The stockholders met after the run and voted an increase of capital stock from $500,000 to $600,000 to double their steel-making capacity, a project already half completed. Birmingham has entered her era of steel making.

HELEN GOULD DONATES $5,000.

Contribution to the Christ's Hall Chautauqua Fund.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 22.—Miss Helen M. Gould, who has been spending several days at Chautauqua, has made a donation of $5,000 to the proposed memorial temple, the "Hall of the Christ," about to be erected here.

This building has been one of Chancellor Vincent's most cherished dreams for the last three years, and in a quiet way he has been raising funds for its erection. Last year on Recognition Day, Aug. 18, the building site was consecrated, with impressive ceremonies, participated in by Bishops, Doctors of Divinity, and distinguished men of letters.

The plot of ground set aside for the edifice embraces Academia Park, the choicest location on the grounds.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Reports Read at the State League Meeting at Newburg.

NEWBURG, July 22.—Reports presented to the New York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building and Loan Associations here to-day show there are 368 such associations, with 169,578 members and $54,490,218 assets. There has been during the year a decrease of 4 per cent. in associations, an increase of 2 per cent. in membership, and an increase of 8 per cent. in assets.

The following were elected officers: President—Walter Briggs of Schenectady; First Vice President—Gilbert Barnes of Tottenville, Staten Island; Second Vice President—Frank D. Kingsbury of Corning; Third Vice President—George W. Polk of Poughkeepsie; Secretary—John Hourigan of Albany; Treasurer—Francis N. Penn of New York.

Drowned While Bathing.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 22.—Harry Nudgent, who said his home was in Chicago, head barkeeper at the Edgemere Hotel here, was drowned this afternoon while in bathing. He was twenty-two years old.

Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station

Is located at the foot of New York's greatest cross street. Street cars radiate to every quarter of the city. The Pennsylvania Railroad's Cab Service, prompt, efficient, cheap, pneumatic-tired, well-horsed, capably-driven, delivers the passengers in ten minutes to many of the hotels, in fifteen or twenty to the others. The cab may be called to hotels or residence.—Adv.

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED

And is now **OPEN FOR BUSINESS**—in new building—South West Corner Sixth Avenue and **TWENTY-THIRD** Street.—Adv.

PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM

Administration Has Perfected a Scheme and Will Present It to Congress.

NO DESIRE FOR A COMMISSION

The President and Secretary Gage Have Prepared a Draft of the Desired Legislation, but Will Keep It Secret Until December.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It can be stated upon the authority of a gentleman having the closest relations with Secretary Gage that the Administration has prepared, and, in its view, perfected a plan for currency reform, which will be kept secret until the meeting of the next Congress, to be then presented to that body as the first business of the session.

The President and Secretary Gage have been at work upon their plan for some time. They have consulted the Cabinet, and have revised it until now it is, in their opinion, quite ready to be laid before Congress.

For many reasons, however, the President, it is explained, does not deem it wise to ask the present extra session of Congress to take up the matter, but before its adjournment he will make public the fact that the Administration has closely considered the currency problem and has embodied its ideas in a plan which will be given to Congress to act upon in December.

There will, as the programme now stands, be no Congressional Currency Commission, the Administration desiring no such aid.

Every detail of the Administration's plan is closely guarded, and it is the purpose of both President McKinley and Secretary Gage to keep the whole scheme a secret until its presentation to Congress.

"But the Administration believes it due to the country," says the friend of Secretary Gage from whom THE NEW YORK TIMES gains the information herewith given, "that the President and his counsellors should show themselves not unmindful of ante-election pledges, to take progressive steps in financial reform."

MONETARY COMMISSION BILL.

Measure Favored by Sound Money Men Introduced in the House by Mr. Stone.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, who was Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the last House, to-day introduced in the House a bill to authorize the appointment of a Monetary Commission and to provide for its expenses. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Monetary Commission of eleven members, who shall be persons specially fitted by experience, training, and study for the consideration of subjects coming before said commission. Said commission shall investigate and report what changes, if any, are necessary and expedient in our present banking and currency laws, and what further legislation, if any, is desirable relative to our National banking system and our Government paper currency of notes and certificates, and may in connection therewith report a codification of existing laws on these subjects.

"Said commission may take testimony and listen to arguments in their discretion, and may require and shall be entitled to receive information of any department or officer of the Government on any matter within its or his special jurisdiction and coming within the scope of their investigation.

"Said commission shall meet for organization in Washington at such time as the President may appoint, and may hold their subsequent sessions at such times and places as they may determine, and shall report to the President for transmission to Congress not later than Nov. 15, 1897. Copies of all bills relating to banking and currency or the circulating notes of the Government introduced in either house during the Fifty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Fifty-fifth shall be furnished by the Clerks of said houses to the commission.

One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated by the terms of the bill for the expenses of the commission. This bill has been prepared by Mr. Stone after consultation with H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention.

THREE-CENT CAR FARE CASE.

Second Decision of Judge Showalter in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—The second decision of Judge Showalter in the three-cent car fare case was received here to-day, and the decision follows the line of his former opinion in the same case, which declared the law unconstitutional.

The court asserts that, although the Indiana Supreme Court has held the law constitutional, this fact places no obligation upon the Federal court to follow a similar course. The injunction is continued. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Receiver for a Cleveland Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—A receiver has been appointed for the Globe Stone Company of this city. The company owned a large amount of land in Chagrin Falls Township, and to get money to do business with it attempted to float $40,000 worth of bonds. The bonds were secured by a mortgage on the land belonging to the company, and the Cleveland Trust Company was trustee under the mortgage. The bonds were put on the market in the Fall of 1896, and $22,000 worth were sold. An installment of interest became due April 15 last, but was not paid; hence the receiver, E. Wilmot, was appointed.

TWENTY-SIX INFANT BODIES.

Church Warden in Seville, Spain, and His Wife Suspected of Wholesale Crime.

LONDON July 23.—Special dispatches from Madrid state that the bodies of twenty-six infants in rough deal boxes have been discovered in the tower of St. Peter's Church, at Seville. It is supposed that a wholesale crime has been committed by the church warden, Orellana, and his wife, and they have been arrested.

TURKS QUITTING THESSALY.

Report from Athens that Edhem Pasha Will Superintend the Evacuation by His Army.

ATHENS, July 22.—The Turkish military authorities have ordered the surrender of the Volo-Larissa Railway to the Greek railway officials within eight days.

It is stated that the evacuation of Thessaly has already commenced. Eight regiments of Turkish troops from Domoko passed Larissa to-day en route for Elassona. Several officers have started for Salonica. Edhem Pasha, Commander in Chief of the Turkish troops in Thessaly, is expected to arrive at Volo shortly to superintend the evacuation.

Gen. Smolenitz, commanding the Greek forces at Arta, has been summoned to Athens.

STRATEGIC POSITION ACCEPTED.

Preliminaries of Peace Discussed at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—At the sitting of the peace conference to-day the strategic position proposed by the military attachés of the powers was agreed upon, and the preliminaries of peace between Turkey and Greece were then discussed.

FIRED TO LET FAURE HEAR.

Frenchman Declares that He Wanted to Advertise His Misery.

PARIS, July 22.—At the time originally fixed for President Faure's departure from Havre Wednesday night a man named Le Grand fired a revolver from the central staircase of the Gare St. Lazare. He was arrested, and upon being questioned declared that he wanted to advertise his misery while the President was passing.

EQUITABLE CASHIER A SUICIDE.

Jumps from the Fourth Floor of the Branch Offices in Madrid.

MADRID, July 22.—The cashier of the Madrid branch of the American Equitable Assurance Society committed suicide to-day by jumping from the fourth floor of the building in which are the offices of the company. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane. An examination shows that there is no shortage in his accounts.

CLOUDBURST AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Houses Swept Away and Cars Washed from Track to Track.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—A telegram from the Pittsburg and Lake Erie operator at Youngstown says a disastrous cloudburst occurred there this evening.

Pittsburg and Western cars were washed over on to Pittsburg and Lake Erie tracks, and three houses were swept away.

ILL AND WOULD BE MARRIED.

Miss Ronan of Brooklyn Feared the Outcome of Surgery.

A dispatch from Stamford, Conn., announced the marriage of Miss Sarah J. Ronan of Brooklyn to George Nelson Palmer of Sound Beach, under unusual conditions.

Miss Ronan was engaged to Mr. Palmer, and while visiting his parents was taken ill with appendicitis. She grew worse, and fearing that she would die under the operation, Mr. Palmer and his fiancée were married at once. Mrs. Palmer will probably recover.

MRS. LUGER DECLARED INSANE.

Drew $2,000 Out of Bank and Gave It to the Police to Keep.

Elizabeth Luger of 426 East Eighty-fourth Street was yesterday declared by a Sheriff's Jury to be mentally incompetent to care for herself or her estate, valued at $3,500. Mrs. Luger, a handsome woman, was in court, and listened to Dr. Fitch of Bellevue tell of her delusions, one of which is that the Street Cleaning Department and Col. Waring are persecuting her, and that Col. Waring wants to marry her.

About a month ago she drew $2,000 out of bank, which she took to the Eighty-eighth Street Police Station and delivered to Police Captain Young, for safe keeping. Dr. Fitch said smilingly, that he regarded that as a symptom of insanity. Mrs. Luger was returned to Bloomingdale Asylum, where she was sent three weeks ago.

LAKE GEORGE YACHT SCUTTLED.

LAKE GEORGE, July 22.—The steam yacht Helen, owned by C. F. Burhans of Warrensburg, was stolen from her pier last night, towed out into the middle of the lake, scuttled, and sunk. The yacht was in charge of Capt. C. S. Wood of Lake George, who was running her under charter.

This morning the lake was dragged, and when the boat was located a telegram was sent to the Merritt Wrecking Company of New York, asking that somebody be sent to raise her. A diver and an attendant are now on their way here, in response to this telegram She lies in seventy feet of water.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high off the Atlantic, the Gulf, and Middle Pacific coasts. The pressure is low to the northeast of Lakes Superior, and a trough of low pressure extends from Kansas to the north of Montana.

Showers have occurred in the Atlantic States and on the lakes and gulf.

The temperature has risen in the Middle Atlantic States, has fallen over the middle and northern plateau, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	74	71	76
6 A. M.	71	70	76
9 A. M.	70	70	76
12 M.	72	75	79
4 P. M.	76	80	83
6 P. M.	76	80	83
9 P. M.	76	76	81
12 P. M.	69	72	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	73
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

In the Heart of the Great Hotel District.

A Pennsylvania Railroad cab will deliver a passenger at the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station in ten or fifteen minutes from any of the great hotels, or any portion of the great residential district. Once at 23d Street he commands the facilities of the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

BOUND FOR THE KLONDIKE

The Portland, Which Sails from Seattle, Carries 128 Passengers and Quantities of Provisions.

WELL-KNOWN MEN AS MINERS

Ex-Gov. McGraw, Gen. M. E. Carr, and Capt. A. J. Balliet Go to Seek Their Fortunes—Attempt to Restrain Policemen.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 22.—At 3:37 o'clock this afternoon the North American Transportation Company's steamer Portland sailed from Seattle to St. Michael, Alaska, from which point her passengers will be transferred to Yukon River steamers and carried to the famous Klondike gold fields.

There were 128 passengers, a few of whom were women. It can be stated almost positively that unless something unexpected happens the Portland's passengers will reach Dawson City, at the junction of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, without experiencing any hardships worth mentioning.

Ex-Gov. McGraw, who for many years was President of the First National Bank of Seattle Governor of Washington for four years ending January last, and later a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed W. S. Squire, goes to Klondike to seek fortune again. Gen. M. E. Carr, formerly Brigadier General of the State militia, and whose law practice is the largest in the State, is also a passenger on the Portland. Capt. A. J. Balliet, at one time Yale's greatest oarsman and football player, leaves a handsome law practice to seek gold on the Yukon.

On board is S. P. Weston of The Post-Intelligencer, who takes with him a dozen carrier pigeons to send news from the Klondike to The Post-Intelligencer and The Associated Press.

At St. Michael the Portland's passengers and freights will be transferred to river steamers for the 2,000-mile trip to Dawson City.

Next Friday the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Queen will leave Seattle for Juneau and Dyea. She will have a full list of people who will go into the Klondike overland. On Sunday the Mexico will sail from the same point, where accommodations are engaged.

A deal is about closed for the purchase of the steamers Eliza Anderson and W. J. Mervin, Sound boats, which will be put on the route.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday to take action concerning the necessity of raising the pay of policemen. So many officers have resigned to go north, that the department is badly crippled.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Canada Regards the Convention as a Treaty Until the Line Be Ultimately Decided.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—The attention of the Government has been called to the claims advanced in the United States' press that the Yukon gold fields are in American territory. The Ministers are reticent. It is learned, however, that the Government regards the convention under which the Boundary Commission was appointed as being of the nature of a treaty, and that any act in contravention of that convention would be regarded as the equivalent to the renunciation of a treaty. The Government regards the delineation of boundary on the basis of the Mount St. Elias line as a scientific proposition, but admits that the ownership of some of the islands on the coast may be subject for argument.

This ownership depends upon the question whether the coast line is to follow all indentations of the coast, or whether the distance from headland to headland is six miles, or the coast line is to be taken as the line drawn from headland to headland.

As regards future proceedings, the statement is made that for twenty-two years Canada has been anxious to have the boundary line clearly and finally settled, and any feasible and amicable proposition to effect this will be seriously considered.

INQUIRIES MADE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Donald Alexander Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been besieged for several days past by inquirers who desire to go to the Yukon mining districts. Most of the applicants for information are young men without money, who are employed on farms and in factories. Would-be emigrants of this class are urged to stay at home, but hardy men, with a capital of £100 or more, are encouraged to leave for the gold fields.

Several solid London capitalists are interesting themselves in the mining territory, and are making investigations with a view of organizing mining companies. Experts have been dispatched to inspect the region.

Sir Donald A. Smith has issued a pamphlet containing much information concerning the new gold fields.

Regarding the suggested exclusion of Americans from the Yukon region, officials here say there is nothing in the treaties between Great Britain and the United States to prevent such action on the part of the British Government, but that, as a matter of policy, it is unlikely that the step will be taken.

Various steamship companies report that few persons have left England for the new gold fields thus far. This is probably due to monetary considerations.

FOREIGN VESSELS AS CARRIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A question has arisen in the Treasury Department as to the rights of foreign vessels to carry passengers and freight on the Upper Yukon River to the Klondike gold fields.

A request has been received from the owners of the Canadian steamer Islander for permission to carry passengers and freight to Dyea. The matter has been referred to the Solicitor of the department for an opinion, but it is believed that under existing laws the Islander cannot proceed beyond Juneau, and that the trip to Dyea must be completed in an American vessel. The Islander will clear from Victoria

ciety of Newark. Most of them were born in Germany.

"It is our intention, if we get stranded in Alaska, to form a company of singers and give concerts," said Fred Huelsenbeck to-day. "We are thoroughly in earnest in this, for we believe that men will pay well for amusements out there, and there is just a possibility of the gold giving out. So with our ability to sing and the sale of the extra provisions we shall take we should be able to get along."

When asked whether he would go, Mr. Huelsenbeck said:

"Certainly I shall. I want to get rich as well as any one, and if I can get money by going out there I will go. Most of us are used to leaving our homes for a foreign country."

A STOCK COMPANY IN ELWOOD, IND.

500 Shares Sell at $1 a Piece—Eight Prospectors to Go.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 22.—The Elwood Mining Association has been organized, with a large membership, and will send eight men from this city to the Klondike gold regions in Alaska to prospect. Shares are selling at $1, and 500 people have already taken stock. The list will be increased to 2,000, and the eight prospectors will leave here for Alaska on Aug. 1, taking a year's provisions with them. The stockholders will share alike in the success of the prospectors.

Company Forming in Haverhill, Mass.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 22.—Five Haverhill business men have signed an agreement to go to Alaska if five more can be secured to join the party, in an expedition to the gold fields. It is proposed to take a claim to bear the name of Haverhill, and the party will be known as the Haverhill Mining Company. The men who are to go are Arthur Seymour, George Ashworth, a wood and coal dealer; C. Haven Coffin, A. C. Ford of the firm of Ford & Son, and Frank H. Ducey of J. H. Winchell & Co.'s shoe factory.

COAL MINERS READY TO START.

Men Trying to Raise Money on Property in Nanaimo, B. C.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 22.—Many coal miners left here to-day for Victoria on their way to the Yukon. Some thirty of the best miners in the pits of the Vancouver Coal Company have thrown down their picks to prepare to leave for the promised land. On every corner, up street and down street, common conversation is the Yukon.

Many are trying to raise money on property which cost them over $1,500, and have been unsuccessful, even to the amount of one-third of the original cost. Among those who will go are Thomas Keith, exmember of Parliament; J. McKenzie, Alderman Arthur Wilson, and about fifty others, who will bid adieu to Nanaimo within the next three weeks. Every effort is being made in Victoria and other provincial cities to have Canadian customs officers sent up to collect duty on American goods. It is expected that officers will go up on the next steamer.

New Land Office in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the House to-day Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to amend the act creating a civil Government in Alaska. It empowers the President to create an additional land district in Alaska. Mr. Lacey explained that the Yukon Valley gold discoveries rendered an additional land office imperative. In answer to a question, he said the gold fields lay in both the United States and British North America. The Klondike region was in Canada. The bill was passed.

Another Steamer Chartered.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The North American Trading and Transportation Company, in which P. B. Weare and John Cudahy of Chicago are heavily interested, has chartered another steamer, which will sail from Seattle Aug. 5, loaded with 1,000 tons of provisions and sixty-five or seventy passengers for St. Michael and the Yukon River. The steamer, the Grover Cleveland, is in addition to the one sailing Aug. 20. The provisions will be unloaded at St. Michael and taken up the Yukon River by the boats of the company. Mr. Weare is receiving hundreds of letters daily from prospective travelers to the new Eldorado.

From Portland to Juneau.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 22.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has chartered the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's steamer George W. Elder, and will put her on the line between Portland and Alaska in the interest of the Portland merchants. It is intended that the steamer make her first trip from Portland to Juneau on or about July 30.

Steamers to Sail from Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 22.—The steamer Islander is announced to sail for Dyea, Alaska, on July 25, and already a number of berths have been taken. The steamer Capitano is expected to get away for Alaska some time to-day.

Mutton for the Miners.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, July 22.—A company has been formed here, which will send a buyer at once to the sheep ranges of Eastern Washington and Oregon to purchase a thousand head of sheep, which will be shipped north and driven to Dawson City to supply mutton to the miners.

THE FINENESS OF THE GOLD.

W. A. Underhill Compares Its Qualities with the California Metal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Assistant Weigher W. A. Underhill of the Selby Smelting Company says that the gold from the Yukon is not of so much value as that produced in California. In speaking of this matter, he said:

"We have found the miners from the Yukon a very nice class of people to deal with, and they have not been deceived in the value of gold they have brought back with them. It is a fact that the Yukon gold is not as valuable as that produced in this State. We have found that there are from one to 10% points base metal in the Northern product. These base metals are iron, lead, and a few others. There is a large quantity of silver also. We look principally for the gold and silver. It is the iron that gives the Yukon gold its fine rich color.

"Of course, these other metals decrease the value a little. The nuggets from the Yukon are worth $17 and $18 per ounce, and the finer gold dust is worth from $16 to $17 per ounce, while the California gold value is about $1 an ounce more—that is, nuggets run from $18 to $19 and gold dust never less than $17 per ounce.

"Our assayers have found several other metals than those I have mentioned, but no attention is paid to them, as the other base metals do not cut much of a figure in the general value."

ADVICE TO WOULD-BE MINERS.

Men Should Take Up Horses—Gambling Dens in Dawson—Canadian Minister's Warning.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 22.—Fred Price, a Seattle man, who has returned from the Klondike with several thousand dollars in gold dust, says that there is great fear of suffering on the part of those who attempt to go into that country without an abundance of supplies of provisions. He does not believe the trading companies can begin to supply the demand which will be made on them. Price thinks the men who take up horses to cross the pass from Dyea will do well. They can get their provisions in easy that way, and sell the horses for dog meat afterward.

He also advises newcomers to look for claims on other creeks besides the tributaries of the Klondike, the latter being pretty well staked out. Stewart River creeks promise as well as the Klondike. He says further that gambling dens and dance halls have already opened in Dawson. Games of every description are running, and some of the miners play very heavy. They go into the mining town in sheer desperation at the loneliness and gloom of Winter, and gamble in a reckless manner to break the monotony. Price says it is hard to get along in Dawson City on less than $50 a day, and many of the men spend ten times that much. He asserts that one saloon cleaned up $30,000 in three weeks this Summer.

MORE ADVICE TO MINERS.

Canada Cannot Assume the Responsibility of Getting Provisions.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—The Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, was seen this afternoon with reference to the rush which is reported to have begun toward the Yukon gold field, and made the following statement:

"I think it only proper to say that any person who contemplates going into the Yukon territory should make very careful inquiries as to the length of time it will take to go, and as to the means he will have of sustaining himself after he gets there. The shortest time within which communication has been had with Fort Cudahy is six weeks, and that took place under the most favorable circumstances.

"The amount of provisions that can be taken into that country at the present moment is extremely limited, and if any very considerable number of people go in without making special provision for their maintenance this Fall there is very likely to be starvation during the coming Winter. One thing ought to be clearly understood, that the Government cannot assume any responsibility whatever for getting provisions into that country to supply any people who may go in there in consequence of the gold excitement, and who may find themselves short of food. The difficulty is largely one of transportation, and no means exist of overcoming this difficulty during the present season."

TO THE GOLD FIELDS BY BALLOON.

Prof. Wells of St. Louis Proposes to Make the Attempt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Prof. Rufus Gibson Wells says the best and quickest way to reache the Klondike is by means of a balloon, and he proposes to build one and make the trip. It will cost between $15,000 and $20,000, and will be so constructed that it can be lived in after Alaska is reached. Prof. Wells is the man who offered to transport war supplies to Cuba by balloon. He asserts that he has made 5,000 balloon ascensions, any one of which was more perilous than the one he proposes to make to Alaska.

CLAIMS ON THE KLONDIKE.

Exploring Party in 1890 Said to Have "Staked" It All.

Five men and the heirs of a sixth may be by law entitled to the possession of the Klondike gold fields and all their riches. One of the men lives in this city, one in Cincinnati, another in Indiana, and two in San Francisco, while the sixth lies buried on the east coast of Africa. The living will assert their claims, and with them the rights of the dead.

In 1890 W. J. Arkell organized and fitted out an expedition that was to explore the Yukon River in Alaska to its source and as many miles of its tributaries as they could navigate or follow. At the head of this company was E. J. Glave, journalist and explorer. With him were E. H. Wells, now on The Cincinnati Post, as historian and photographer; A. B. Schanz, now of Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., as astronomer, and P. S. Pierce and John Dalton of San Francisco, who had charge of the thirty Chilkat Indians, who acted as carriers and guides to the party.

Under Mr. Glave's leadership, according to their report, the exploring party went up the Yukon River and disappeared in the interior of the frozen territory. For a year nothing was heard from them, and it was supposed they had suffered the common lot of those who journeyed toward the north. They had been given up for lost, when word was received that they were alive and safe.

When the party returned to this city they told and wrote of how they had traversed the territory, taken numerous photographs, and, somewhere far beyond the province of the paleface, they had named Lake Arkell and made as best they could topographical maps of the country.

But one thing above all others absorbed the minds and at discreet times the conversation of the men. Back on a tributary of the Yukon called the Klondike they had found gold—much gold, and evidences of more. Mr. Glave was particularly enthusiastic in regard to the matter, and expatiated to his patron of the possibilities. As evidence he showed nuggets picked up from the river side and gold dust secured with little or no washing.

With forethought, Mr. Glave and his party had staked claims in this new Eldorado, some for themselves individually, and some for others until nearly the entire length of the river was "staked."

It is this territory to which the rush is now being made, and of which the exploring party made maps and from which they took some gold. The gold nuggets and dust are now in the possession of The Century Company; some of the maps are in Washington, while the photographs are in Mr. Arkell's office.

Mr. Glave died in Africa several years ago. Mr. Arkell said, when seen last night: "This matter was recalled to me to-day by simultaneous telegrams from Scheenz and Wells, who proposed to me that we press our claims. Personally I know nothing further than that the claims were staked, but whether registered or not I cannot say. However, my attorney, J. S. Lamoreaux of Ballston Spa will be here to-morrow, and we will investigate our rights thoroughly.

"If he says we have rights, I will see that the boys and Mr. Glave's family, as well as myself, secure them. My brother, Bartlett Arkell, is organizing an expedition there. He will be accompanied by Harry P. Hall of Pittsburg, and a party of newspaper men. If those claims are ours we will get them."

PAYS OFF FATHER'S MORTGAGE.

Frank Piscator Returns to Galion, Mich., and Saves the Homestead.

GALION, Mich., July 22.—Frank Piscator has come back from the Yukon with $50,000, which is his share of a few weeks' work in the Klondike gold fields. A mortgage on the old Piscator homestead was about to be foreclosed, and he wished to save the dwelling. He came just in time to keep it from being sold over his father's head.

The Piscators failed in business two years ago, and Frank went to Seattle and finally to Alaska. He and his partner staid with Indians in the Klondike, and, with their aid, took out $125,000 in gold in forty days.

LEAPED FROM A FERRY BOAT.

Mary Cryan, twenty-five years old, of 443 West Fifty-first Street, jumped from the ferryboat St. Louis, into the North River at 8 o'clock last night, and was drowned. She was with her sister and both were on the upper deck, and the boat, on its way from Jersey City, was in midstream when the jump was made. The pilot saw the woman jump and he signalled the engineer to reverse his engines.

The boat stopped, and a rather poorly dressed, athletic-looking young fellow pushed the men aside and dove into the river, clothes and all. He swam about for twenty minutes, diving repeatedly, but no trace of the unfortunate woman could he find, and he at last reluctantly permitted the men on the ferryboat to help him aboard. When asked for his name he said:

"What do you want my name for? I tried to save the poor woman, and couldn't. That is all there is to it."

It was learned from a companion that the brave man's name is George Payne, and that he is from Trenton, N. J.

MRS. LANG MAKES A STATEMENT.

BOSTON, July 22.—"Lieut. Lang knows too well the cause of our separation," said Mrs. Lang to-day at Fort Warren. She then gave out the following signed statement:

"Kindly say in regard to the latest publicity given to my domestic affairs that these publications, which appear from time to time, are either prepared directly by Mr. Lang or are published at his instigation. They are designed chiefly to annoy me and father and mother.

"Much that they contain is untrue, particularly that which alleges unkind treatment of me by the officers and their families at Fort Warren, and that which implies that the existing separation between us is due to the influence of the officers here. Mr. Lang knows too well the cause of our separation. It is not different from that which has urged many a sad, self-respecting wife to act in the same way. If it be possible, I hope the publicity of my affairs may cease, and I write this in the hope that it may serve in some degree this object. To this end, also, I would be glad if you would give this a conspicuous place in your paper. MARIE A. LANG.

"Fort Warren, July 22, 1897."

Important Raines Law Decision.

Attorney General Hancock has given an important decision relative to that provision of the Raines law which has been construed to mean that the District Attorney is bound to present to the Grand Jury all cases where arrests have been made for violation of the law regardless of the fact that the Magistrate before whom the case was first tried dismissed it. The Attorney General says that he does not believe that in this class of cases the District Attorney is divested of his discretion as a quasi judicial officer. If in his opinion a case has been once fairly investigated and thrown out of court for want of proof he may refuse to investigate again.

THE SENATE IN NO HURRY

Minority Declines to Fix a Time for the Final Vote on the Tariff Bill.

ALLISON'S FRUITLESS APPEAL

He Asked that the Vote Be Taken To-day or To-morrow, but Was Unable to Secure an Agreement—Yesterday's Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At the close of the discussion in the Senate to-day on the tariff conference report Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) asked that some hour be fixed for to-to-morrow when the final vote should be taken. Objection was made by Senators Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) and Pettus, (Dem., Ala.) Mr. Allison then suggested that the vote be taken at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and Mr. Morgan again objected. After further fruitless efforts to secure an agreement Mr. Allison gave notice that this was the last day while the conference report was pending that the Senate would adjourn at 5 o'clock without a yea and nay vote.

When Mr. Allison asked at the opening of to-day's session that the tariff conference report be taken up, he was met with several measures which Senators desired to hurry through in anticipation of the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Allison would not yield, and Mr. Allen finally made an issue by moving to take up the bill for a non-partisan commission to inquire into questions affecting agriculture and labor. The motion was lost, and without further delay the consideration of the tariff report proceeded.

Mr. Chilton Attacks the Bill.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) took the floor for a speech against the bill as a whole, with an analytical criticism of the schedules in detail. Concerning the sugar schedule, he said it was so cunningly devised as to make it difficult to determine the benefits conferred.

The main point was as to the loss suffered by the people, and after a calculation Mr. Chilton concluded that the Sugar Trust would be enabled by the bill to charge the people one cent per pound more for sugar than under the present law.

He said the agricultural schedule ought to be known as the "fraud schedule," as it was designed to be deceptive to the farmers. In connection with Mr. Chilton's discussion of the agricultural schedule, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) was drawn into a vehement argument on the benefit of an export bounty on agricultural products. The South Carolina Senator declared that the imposition of such a bounty was the most effective means of destroying the entire protective system, for if the farmer got one drop of blood in his mouth he would want to "swallow the whole carcass," and it would end in a scramble for overturning the whole system.

Free Raw Materials.

Mr. Chilton next took up the Democratic position on free raw materials, urging that raw wool and other raw products were entitled to exactly the same consideration as manufactured woolen goods, but neither of them should be benefited as against the interests of the whole people. He did not believe the people of Texas could be helped by a protective system. The tariff on wool would, he believed, take more money out of their pockets than it would put in them, and the same was true of hides and lumber. Mr. Chilton said he would not hold out to his constituents the delusive hope that they were to receive a part of the benefits of protection. If they had reached the conclusion that it was time to join in the general scramble for protection, then they should send a Republican in his place.

Arbitrary Action of Conferrees.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) followed in criticism of the bill in detail. He asserted there had been no fair and free conference, but a mere outward formality of conference, which the Senate out of self-respect ought to repudiate by rejecting the report. The Senator referred to the full meeting of the conferrees—Democrats and Republicans—and related the futile efforts of the Democratic conferrees to secure a hearing. Mr. Jones asserted that it was the first time in the history of the country that such arbitrary action had been taken by a conference committee.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) interrupted to state that the course of this conference committee was the same that every conference committee followed. In the tariff contest of 1894 the Democratic conferrees were together six weeks and the Republican conferrees were not invited in and knew nothing of what was going on. Mr. Aldrich declared that Republican Senators were responsible for the pending bill, and it was not to be expected that amendments of the Democratic conferrees would be engrafted on the bill.

Mr. Jones insisted that the course of the Republican conferrees had been exceptional and arbitrary. The Senator then turned his attention to the various schedules, comparing the rates with the opening statement by Mr. Aldrich that the rates were to be moderate and conservative. In particular, he urged that each change in the rates on sugar had given added benefits to the trust.

Mr. Aldrich for Free Sugar.

Mr. Aldrich interrupted to say that the average of rates was below that of the law of 1890. Referring to Mr. Jones's criticisms on the sugar schedule, he said that his personal views were favorable to free sugar, as they had always been, and he would so vote if there was opportunity. But the demands for revenue made that out of the question. He insisted, also, that Mr. Jones's figures on the differentials of the sugar schedule were erroneous.

Mr. Jones maintained that there was about four times as much margin to the sugar refiners under the conference report as in the present law. This, he said, disclosed why there was so much anxiety in rushing the bill through the conference and the House.

Mr. Pettigrew Out for Good.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) announced his purpose to vote against the conference report, although he expected that the bill in its present form, with all its iniquities, would become a law. Its iniquities would make it difficult to repeal, as the favors it gave brought it such tremendous strength that the Republican Party would be able to collect a fund of $20,000,000, $40,000,000, or $50,000,000 if they needed it in order to carry an election. He believed, however, that the contest of the future was not on the tariff, but that between Republican institutions and plutocracy. The Senator closed with the declaration that when he left the Republican Party he left it for good, and the "caucus dictation in behalf of this iniquitous bill" had amply justified his action.

No Agreement for a Vote.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Allison made the first movement toward bringing the debate to a close. "I appeal to Senators to agree on some satisfactory hour to-morrow when the vote on the conference report may be taken," said Mr. Allison.

"That can't be done," immediately interposed Mr. Morgan, while Mr. Allen added: "Oh, no!"

Mr. Harris reminded Mr. Allison that a resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railway was awaiting consideration, and he desired a vote on it before a quorum disappeared.

Mr. Allison responded that all measures could be expedited by first disposing of the tariff report. Then he added: "I ask unanimous consent that at 5 o'clock to-morrow a vote may be taken on the conference report."

"I cannot consent to that," said Mr. Pettus.

"I ask, then," pursued Mr. Allison, "that the vote be taken before the Senate adjourns to-morrow."

"I object," interposed Mr. Morgan.

"Then I ask that the vote be taken at 1 o'clock on Saturday," proposed Mr. Allison.

"I object to that," said Mr. Morgan.

"Does the Senator object to fixing any time whatever?" asked Mr. Allison.

"I do," answered Mr. Morgan. "I think the debate on this report will be exhausted to-morrow, but I am not going to agree to any time for a vote now."

Mr. Allison Makes a Threat.

"I regret that no arrangement can be made to suit Senators," said Mr. Allison. "It is very important that early action should be taken, and I ask that the Senate meet at 11 A. M. to-morrow."

"I do not think this matter should be hurried, and I object," interposed Mr. Pettus.

"Then," Mr. Allison said, "I give notice that this is the last day while the conference report is pending that we will adjourn at 5 o'clock without a yea and nay vote."

The conference report was then laid aside for the day.

The House joint resolution was passed requesting the President to make investigation as to the exclusion of American tobacco from foreign countries under the Regie contract system.

At 5 o'clock the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

READY FOR NEW TARIFF LAW.

Treasury Department Instructions to Collectors of Customs.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Treasury officials have made preparations to put the tariff act into operation upon its receiving the signature of the President. Copies of the bill have been sent to customs officers throughout the country, in anticipation of its passage, and it is expected that all will have reached their destination by the time the bill becomes a law. Collectors have been instructed to make the change from the old law to the new upon receipt of trustworthy information, official or otherwise, that the bill has received the President's approval.

Officials who have given the pending bill careful scrutiny state that it is exceptionally free from ambiguities and inconsistencies, and little trouble is anticipated in formulating regulations governing its administration.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission Chosen and Other Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission—Rear Admiral JOHN G. WALKER, United States Navy; Captain OBERLIN M. CARTER, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and LEWIS M. HAUPT of Pennsylvania, (an engineer from civil life.)

Commissioners to examine and classify lands within the land-grant limit, Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Helena district of Montana—GEORGE D. GREEN of Montana, MILES CAVANAUGH of Montana, and WILLIAM R. MANNING of Iowa.

Postmaster at Syracuse, DWIGHT H. BRUCE; at Palmyra, N. J., GEORGE N. WIMER; at Pulaski, N. Y., RICHARD W. BOX.

Navy—Capt. NORMAN H. FARQUHAR to be a Commodore; Commander CHARLES O'NEIL to be a Captain.

Clerk of the District Court for the District of Alaska—ALBERT L. ELLIOTT of the District of Columbia.

DEEP WATERWAY TO THE LAKES

Commissioners to Pursue the Inquiry May Soon Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It is expected that before the adjournment of Congress the President will send to the Senate the nominations of the three Commissioners provided for by the last Congress to prosecute the inquiry as to the feasibility of constructing a deep waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, by which it will be possible for ocean-going craft to reach Chicago and the other lake ports.

While the final selection of the members of this important body (for upon its report may depend the expenditure of $200,000,000) has not yet been made, it is understood that it probably will be made up of Civil Engineer Cooley of Chicago, a member of the original Deep-Waterway Commission; Civil Engineer Wisener of Detroit, who engineered the Brazos River (Texas) improvement, and Major Raymond of the United States engineering corps, now in charge of river and harbor works along the New Jersey coast.

VACATIONS OF OFFICIALS.

President Going to Lake Champlain and Sherman to Long Island.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President McKinley will leave Washington next Wednesday for Lake Champlain, provided Congress adjourns in time to permit it. He will proceed directly to Plattsburg.

Secretary Sherman has arranged to leave Washington for Amagansett, on Long Island, to-morrow. His daughter, Mrs. McCallum, is summering at that place, and the Secretary expects the change in climate will assist him in recovering his health.

Second Assistant Secretary Adee will act as Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day.

SHERMAN SIGNED WILLINGLY.

Denies that He Protested Against the Language to Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The attention of Secretary Sherman was directed to the published statement that he had been induced to sign the letter of instructions to Ambassador Hay relative to the seal controversy, which has so excited the British press, only under severe pressure and against his own judgment.

The Secretary said that there was not a word of truth in it, and that as a matter of fact, he had been in perfect accord with the President in every step of the correspondence relating to the seal question.

SEALING CASE REFERRED.

Circuit Court of Appeals Wants Instructions on Counter Claim.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has referred to the United States Supreme Court the papers in the appeal of the North American Commercial Company of California against a judgment for $107,257.29, in favor of the Government, rendered by Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, for rentals and royalties for sealing privileges on St. Paul and St. George Islands in 1894.

The original agreement between the defendant and the Government allowed a yearly catch of 100,000 seals, and provided for a proportionate reduction in rentals in case the maximum catch of seals should be reduced. The appeal is based upon a counter claim of $280,000, which the company says it lost through a restriction in a subsequent lease of the seal catch to 7,500 seals a year.

The company claims that the Revised Statutes, which applied to the lease prior to 1894, allowing a yearly catch of 100,000 seals and proportionate reduction of rentals for any restriction apply to the present case.

Fostering American Coal Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the House to-day Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) presented from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to authorize the President to suspend in part or in whole the discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels. He explained that the existing Mexican laws imposed discriminating duties on vessels carrying lumber and general cargo, but exempted those carrying coal. As the President had no authority to suspend duties on vessels carrying coal, Cardiff and Wales now monopolize the coal trade of Mexico, which properly belonged to the coal mines of Alabama, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. The bill was passed, and the House then took a recess until to-morrow.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New Jersey—Pennington, J. L. Allen.

New York—Centre Berlin, M. W. Chapman; Garrison's, Edward Cole, Lakeville, G. E. Rose; Leptondale, G. G. Griffin; Manning, C. M. Lawton; Townshendville, F. C. Townshend; Woodstock, G. W. Elwyn.

Senator Turley Takes His Seat.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The credentials of the new Senator from Tennessee, Thomas B. Turley, who succeeds the late Senator Harris, were presented to the Senate to-day by his associate, Mr. Bate. Mr. Turley was then escorted to the Vice President's desk, where the oath of office was administered.

SENATE'S DIGNITY UPHELD

Committee Reports Against a New Investigation of Alleged Sugar Speculations.

CHARGES WITHOUT EVIDENCE

Insinuations of the Sensational Newspapers Overthrown by the Specific Denials of Senators Smith of New Jersey and Jones of Nevada.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Tillman offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Contingent Expenses from further consideration of his resolution for an investigation of alleged Senatorial sugar speculation. Mr. Jones of Nevada immediately presented the report of the committee on the resolution. Mr. Tillman moved that the report be read, but his motion was lost on a viva voce vote, and the resolution went to the calendar.

The report of the committee takes a strong position against ordering the investigation. It says that, aside from the names of certain newspaper men, only the name of Senator Smith of New Jersey is mentioned in the newspapers making the charge on which the resolution was based. The position is taken that the newspaper men do not count, "inasmuch as those gentlemen do not profess to write from knowledge, and usually, if not always, decline to disclose the sources of their information."

Senator Smith Exonerated.

With reference to Senator Smith, the report says: "Here is a newspaper charge made against a Senator of the United States without any averment of personal knowledge on the part of the writer, and without the slightest particle of evidence to sustain it—not even as much as would warrant a Justice of the Peace in summoning witnesses to determine the truth of a complaint by one citizen against another with reference to the most trifling incident of every-day life. It is the bold and naked assertion of a man who does not profess or pretend to have any knowledge whatever of the alleged fact of which he writes. On the other hand, we have a definite, explicit, and absolute denial of the charge from the Senator affected—a denial publicly made from his place in the Senate, upon the responsibility of his position as a Senator of the United States."

As to the clause of the resolution which charges that "brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the Finance Committee would report as to the sugar schedule," the committee say they can find in the newspaper clippings presented in support of the proposed inquiry "nothing but indefinite allusions, insinuations, guesses, and inferences drawn by correspondents from hearsay statements, and the hearsay sometimes several degrees removed. Many of these expressions indicate the flimsiness of the foundation on which they have erected this structure of scandal."

Mr. Jones Makes Denial.

Senator Aldrich's reply to Senator Tillman, in which he referred to Senator Jones of Nevada as the only Senator outside of the sub-committee who had knowledge of its proceedings, is quoted at length. Replying to this statement, Senator Jones makes an individual parenthetical statement, in which he says:

"He is a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and that such information as he obtained from the sub-committee on the occasion referred to by the Senator from Rhode Island was information received in legitimate official consultation with the members of the sub-committee, and that such information was conveyed by Mr. Jones to no human being in any form or manner before the presentation of the particulars to the Senate and their publication in due and orderly course."

The committee say in reference to the portion of the resolution which requires the reopening of the inquiry of 1894, that no new evidence has been produced, and that the proceedings in the courts "in the matter of certain contumacious witnesses do not show any probability of securing information beyond that already adduced."

Senators' Seats Subject to Contest.

With reference to the proposition that inquiry be made whether the Sugar Trust "has contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time," the committee express the opinion that "the time to investigate a subject of that character will be when some evidence is offered to show cause for the inquiry," and add that "upon the election of a Senator his political or other opponents are sufficiently active and alert in their own interest or in the interest of their party to make known to the Senate any irregularity or cause for contest in his election."

No Punishment for Correspondents.

The committee go at length into the question of the propriety of expelling from the Senate press gallery or sending to prison newspaper correspondents who make false charges, taking a position against both suggestions. They say that expulsion from the gallery would be disproportionate to the offense, while as to the imprisonment of newspaper correspondents, editors or publishers for making statements unwarranted by the facts, the committee consider "that nothing but the imperilment of the gravest public interests should compel a resort to such an extremity."

Charges Must Be Definite.

In conclusion, the committee recommend that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, saying: "It seems to your committee that the time has come when the Senate should emphatically declare by its action that it will not be accessory to attacks upon itself or its members from irresponsible sources. No investigation of any charge affecting the integrity of the Senate or its members should at any time be undertaken unless such charge be definite and specific, and made by some known and responsible person not engaged professionally in sensational journalism."

SPEAKER REED AND MR. BAILEY.

A Story About the Democratic Leader and Committee Places.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Some of the House Democrats are telling a story about Leader Bailey that makes him out to be a very careful politician. While Speaker Reed was at work making up his committees Mr. Bailey went to him to recommend the appointment of certain Democrats whom he named to be placed in leading positions. He named in particular one man to take the place on the Ways and Means Committee of McLaurin of South Carolina, who has been promoted to the Senate.

The Speaker did not look favorably upon this suggestion.

"Don't you think," said he, "that we have lightweights enough on that committee?"

Then he informed the Democratic leader that he could not take the list of men and places offered to him, but would have to ask the Democrats to trust to his judgment about filling the committees.

Upon learning this, some of the Democrats concluded that Reed and Bailey had "broken," and the refusal to grant his wishes was an indication of Reed's displeasure.

But one well-known Democrat, a friend of Bailey, said to-night:

"The Speaker has been doing Bailey a service. It was a bad thing for Bailey for the report to get about that he and Reed were solid and chummy. Bailey has found that out, and Reed has furnished him a chance to disavow all influence with the Speaker.

"As a matter of fact, it has never been customary for the Speaker to allow the leader of the minority to name the minority members to places on committees. So Bailey ought not to be disappointed about not getting the places, and he ought to be very glad if his party associates believe that he and Reed are no longer too friendly as politicians."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:48	Sun sets	7:24	Moon rises

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:11	Gov. Isl'd	2:37	H. Gate 4:26
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:44	Gov. Isl'd	3.25	H. Gate 5:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) July 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Salerno, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Dunstan, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mobile, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 26 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) July 23.

Normannia, Hamburg, July 15.
Persia, Gibraltar, July 7.
Wooler, Rotterdam, July 1.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 21.
Hubert, Para, July 14.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 21.
La Touraine, Havre, July 16.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 10.
Martello, Hull, July 10.
Niagara, Nassau, July 20.
Paris, Southampton, July 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 16.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

Gottfried Schenken, Gibraltar, July 11.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, July 10.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 22.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

Adirondack, Port Limon, July 19.
Alamo, Galveston, July 19.
Cambrian, London, July 14.
Caracas, La Guayra, July 20.
Creole, New Orleans, July 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 15.
Massachusetts, London, July 16.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Andes, Santa Martha, July 20.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, July 21.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 17.
Miami, Galveston, July 21.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa, &c., July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, Hamburg July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owen, Boston July 20, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol July 5 and Swansea 7th, with mdse. and one passenger to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Croatan, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., July 17, and Wilmington, N. C., 19th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Cassens, Rotterdam July 6, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Ambria, (Ger.,) Frohlich, Stettin, &c., July 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Schuckmann, Bremen, &c., July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Sanchez six ds., with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, Antwerp, with mdse. to

WANAMAKERS

"HAVING LEAVE TO PRINT"

We wish to be put on record as "all the year round" Storekeepers, always keeping up fair assortments. They are largest at the beginning of the season, but we are never quite out of anything—if possible—that we ought to have in stock. To meet the good customer, who has journeyed a long distance to this preferred Store, with a "Just out of that," will be avoided wherever care and attention can guard against it. Very many fine things throughout the Store just now, at prices that will make them look very well bought after a month or two.

Cotton Dress Goods. Beautiful Swiss embroidered Lawns, at 16c. Regular 50c goods. First shown yesterday. Linen color grounds. Embroidered dots in a variety of colors.

Scores of handsome printed cotton stuffs at 5c and more—regularly double or more.

Women's Wash Dresses. Stylish, comfortable summer dresses at $2.50. Recent prices were two or three times this. Fabrics are Ducks, Piques and Crashes. Newest styles and beautifully finished.

Women's Straw Sailor Hats. A new lot just received, to sell at 50c. Regularly a half more. White and black ribbon bands.

Women's Gloves. Thoroughly good, four-button kid gloves at 50c, reduced from $1. Tans and browns. Backs embroidered in black and self colors.

Gloves for bicycle riders at 75c, instead of $1.50. Kid palms, silk backs.

Black silk gloves, 25c, regularly a half more.

Women's Fine Shirt Waists. About 600 waists, the last of our regular $1 to $1.50 sorts, are grouped this morning with the special waists, at 50c. Fabrics are figured Lawns, striped Linens and Percales.

Trimmed Millinery. To-day a group of freshly trimmed hats at $3, $4 and $5. Your most critical friends would credit you with paying double for any one of them. Tip-top style. Bargains, most positive.

Also, children's trimmed hats are cheaper than usual. $2 to $4 for the sort that sell regularly at $4 to $8.

For Home Millinery. Black and white wings, 15c to 50c. Parrots, 18c to 35c. Really worth double.

Feather Boas. Of fine, lustrous black ostrich feathers, $7.50. Would be fairly priced at $10.

With the Muslin Underwear. Another lot of the striped Seersucker Petticoats here. Regular $1 goods, 50c.

Colored Lawn Petticoats, at $1, that should be $1.75 to $2.75. Some plain, others neatly trimmed with lace.

Men's Bicycle Suits. About 100 more of the $5 suits here to-day, to sell at $3.50. Golf bands at knees. Three new patterns in this lot. They will barely touch here at this price.

Boys' Wash Suits. Sale extraordinary. Spic-and-span new suits, handsomely finished, go thus:

At 75c, should be $1.25
At $1, should be $1.50
At $1.50, should be $2.50
At $2, should be $3.75.

For Little Folk. Pique Coats and Reefers, white and colors, $1.50, $2 and $3. Reduced from $4.50, $6.50 and $8.50. Sizes 2 to 4 years. The top-notch of style.

Also a lot of fine Hats, beautifully trimmed, at $3 to $7.50. Just half recent prices.

Table Linens. Cheaper now than they will be for a long time to come. Just two items—a brief but eloquent story of true cheapness.

At 50c a yd., heavy half-bleached Damask.
At 80c a yd., bleached Scotch Damask.

These are worthy your confidence and quick attention.

Table Covers. Pretty cotton Damask covers, 40 in. square, 25c. Worth double. Variety of choice patterns.

Read's Odorless Refrigerators. Odorless in fact, as well as in name. Stand the most severe tests—one now being made here. Consumes from 20 to 25 per cent. less ice than the average refrigerator. $16 to $50. See them. Here only.

Steamer Rugs. Splendid assortment, $2.50 to $22.50. One at $5, in a variety of handsome patterns, that is immensely popular.

Candies. Chocolate covered cream mints and marshmallows, are 20c to-day, instead of 30c. Pure and delicious.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

KILLED BY A THUNDER CLAP.

E. K. Post Dies from Heart Disease in Montclair, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 22.—During the storm yesterday afternoon E. K. Post, a New York business man, whose home was at 176 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, died suddenly from heart disease, due, it is believed, to shock caused by a heavy clap of thunder during the storm.

Mr. Post, who was well advanced in years, was standing in his front yard when the crash came. He hurried into the house and died almost instantly. He was not struck by lightning, but the fright caused by the loud clap caused his heart to give way.

LARCHMONT CLUB REGATTA

Race for 51-Footers, Thirties, Twenties, and All Classes of Cabin Cats, Sailing Together.

AN ODD CONTEST WITNESSED

Good Breeze at Start—Awa and Choctaw Poorly Handled, but Latter Victorious—Musme, Kit, and Shark the Other Winners—Two withdraw.

The regatta at Larchmont yesterday was for sloops of the fifty-one-foot class, with flush decks, thirty-footers, twenty-footers, and all classes of cabin catboats, sailing together. In the fifty-one-foot class the yachtsmen were treated to an odd contest between the Awa and the Choctaw, which the Choctaw won. Both boats were poorly handled. At the start, when the wind was over the starboard quarter, the Choctaw was sailed with her sheets trimmed as flat as if she were going to windward. The result was that the Awa gained several minutes. Then, when they hauled on the wind, the Awa carried a big jib topsail, and while she footed fast she was going to leeward all the time, and the Choctaw was able to get the lead and to finally win the race.

The Musme beat the Raccoon in the thirty-foot class by nearly five minutes. F. M. Hoyt sailed with Mr. Lawton on the Raccoon, and took his talisman, a rabbit's foot, along with him. The charm did not work well, much to the disappointment of George Church, who was on the committee boat, and rooted all day long. The Kit had an easy victory in the catboat class, and the Shark won the race for the twenty-footers. The Asthore started in this class, but fouled her rival during a luffing match soon after the start and withdrew.

The wind at the start was from the south-southwest, a nice sailing breeze, and the preparatory signal was given at 12:30. The course was triangular, the fifty-one and thirty foot classes sailing twice over an eleven-mile triangle and the others twice over a five-and-a-half-mile triangle, all going to the eastern mark first. Choctaw led the fleet over the line, being well to windward of her rival, the Awa. Both had balloon forestaysails. The Choctaw had her sheet trimmed so flat that the Awa drew through her lee and at once took the lead.

The thirties were started at 11:40, and the Musme crossed first twelve seconds ahead of the Raccoon. Five minutes later the twenties were sent off with the Asthore leading the Shark. Then came the catboats in this order: Kit, Grace, Dosoris II., and Win or Lose. All were on the starboard tack, and it was a broad reach to the outer marks. The sloops had some luffing matches and worked well to the southward before squaring away on their courses. The Awa soon took a commanding lead, and at the first mark the times taken were: Awa, 1:17:28; Musme, 1:24:40; Raccoon, 1:25:44; Choctaw, 1:25:56. The Kit sailed away from the other catboats, and the race was never in doubt from the start. The times taken at the first mark on their course were: Kit, 1:16:28; Dosoris, 1:20:16; Win or Lose, 1:25:44; Grace, 1:27:28.

It was a beat to windward to the next mark in Hempstead Bay, and after making a tack in toward Matinnicock Point, they worked along the shore. On this point of sailing the Choctaw, through better handling, proved better than the Awa, and very materially cut down the Awa's big lead. The big boats were timed, as follows: Awa, 2:22:18; Musme, 2:26:14; Choctaw, 2:27:12; Raccoon, 2:32:25. In the catboat class the Kit had increased her lead, as these times will show: Kit, 2:06:10; Dosoris, 2:13:28; Win or Lose, 2:27:21; Grace, 2:29:21.

Across the Sound it was a reach on the port tack. The Choctaw and Raccoon gained a little on the leaders. The times taken at the home mark at the end of the first round were: Kit, 2:22:24, Dosoris 2:32:27, Awa 2:55:23, Win or Lose 2:55:46, Choctaw 2:56:44, Musme 2:57:23, Grace 2:59:10, Raccoon 3:00:56. After going a little further the anchorage in the harbor was too tempting to the owners of the Win or Lose and Grace, and they withdrew from the race.

On the second round the wind hauled a little more to the west, and after gybing around the home mark spinnakers were set to starboard. The Awa again drew away from the Choctaw, and the Raccoon, bringing a better wind along with her, drew nearer to the Musme. At the first mark the yachts were timed as follows: Awa 3:39:52, Musme 3:42:25, Choctaw 3:43:50, Raccoon 3:43:53. On the beat to the next mark the Choctaw overhauled and eventually passed the Awa. The Raccoon made a long port tack out into the Sound, evidently looking for luck, and held on that tack until she could lay her course for the mark. The luck was not found, and she lost, instead of gaining.

The times at the windward mark were: Musme 4:34:20, Choctaw 4:36:54, Raccoon 4:38:30, Awa 4:40:00. They soon made the reach across the Sound to the finish, where the yachts of the smaller classes had preceded them. The finishing times were: Shark 3:35:20, Kit 3:41:55, Dosoris 3:51:55, Musme 4:50:30 Choctaw 5:02:30, Raccoon 5:04:21, Awa 5:04:41. The summary is as follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'ted Time. H.M.S.
Awa, A. de W. Cochran	46.78	4:29:41	4:29:41
Choctaw, J. M. Strong	46.13	4:27:30	4:26:45

SLOOPS—CLASS N.—SPECIAL.

Musme, J. M. Macdonough	30.00	4:19:30	4:19:30
Raccoon, N. D. Lawton	30.00	4:24:21	4:24:21

CABIN CATBOATS.

Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.24	3:01:55	3:01:55
Kit, J. T. Dunn	28.85	2:51:55	2:51:26
Grace, J. P. Lambden	22.55	Did not finish.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	24.40	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Shark, Hoyt & Rouse	20.00	2:50:20	2:50:20
Asthore, P. T. Dodge	20.00	Disqualified.	

AN AMERICA'S CUP RACE.

The Yachting World Proposes a Meeting in Neutral Waters.

LONDON, July 22.—The Yachting World, commenting on the recent newspaper discussion here and in the United States, with regard to another international contest for the America's Cup, says:

"It is undoubtedly true that a much more cordial feeling exists in relation to sport generally than existed some time ago, but this fact scarcely justifies the hope of another yacht race in the immediate future. Every impartial critic must admit that both parties to the unsavory dispute resulting from the last series of matches went further than was compatible with sportsmanlike behavior.

"An imputation, subsequently declared to be unfounded, was made against the honor of those connected with the Defender; while their retallation was shielded by the New York Yacht Club and the anything but magnanimous American press, very prone to condemn the entire British community on the strength of the certainly premature charges brought by the owner of Valkyrie.

"Considerable time will have to elapse before another challenge is issued; and, for the purpose of a satisfactory competition, the present deed of gift must be thoroughly overhauled.

The Yachting World advocates a meeting of the rival yachts in neutral waters, say at Madeira.

Yachting Notes from Newport.

NEWPORT, July 22.—There were no departures or arrivals of yachts to-day. Those in the harbor are the steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Sapphire, owned by J. J. Albright; schooner Quickstep, owned by F. Grinnell; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Carmalta, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Elds; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; steamer Illawarra, owned by E. Thompkins, and sloop Columbia, owned by Mr. Post.

Lovers of Zion Meeting.

The second meeting of the recently organized Brooklyn Jewish society, Lovers of Zion, whose object is the furthering of the plan to form a Jewish State in Palestine, was held last night in Paddock Hall, Boerum and Ewen Streets, Brooklyn. Details of organization were perfected and the enrollment increased to nearly 100.

RACING IN THE SUNSHINE

A Pleasant Day Finally Breaks the Monotony at the Brighton Beach Track.

A BAD RACE BY NANA H.

Hamilton Suspended for the Bad Ride, but the Conspirators Go Unpunished—A Fine Coup by the Waldens with the Maiden Don't Care.

There was sunshine at Brighton Beach yesterday, but the track was heavy and the fields small in spite of the fact that the purses were fat. There was a little excitement occasioned by a very bad race by Nana H., whose manipulators got badly bitten when Ein beat her, and R. W. Walden gave the public another of his periodical surprises, winning a stake race with his maiden colt Don't Care.

With the time for the third race, at a mile, 1:49¾, Nana H., was beaten six or eight lengths by both Ein, a 30 to 1 shot, and with Pickering in the saddle at that, and Good Times, second choice in the betting.

Either Nana H. was out for work which she needed or Hamilton, for some very good reason, did not want any of the purse. As there was but one other starter in the race—Bastion—Nana H. had to get the third money. As she can run a mile at any time in 1:45, or better, the race looked very funny to those who had backed her as the favorite in the speculation. Probably the fact that she was the favorite made both the filly and Hamilton "nervous," just as the Friar gets a bad attack of nervousness under similar circumstances. At all events, Ein won the race with 30 to 1 against him, defeating Good Times—who was practically left at the post through as stupid a start as Pettingill has made since he did the same trick with Loch Glyn on Wednesday—by a couple of lengths. Good Times ran a good race, and might have won but for that start, which brought out such a chorus of hisses and hootings as has not been heard on a race track since the Friar won the Realization, and which hisses were thoroughly deserved.

Hamilton Suspended.

The gossips of the ring had it that Nana H. was scratched recently in a handicap with but ninety-four pounds up because she couldn't run in the mud. Yesterday, with twenty pounds more up, she started, also with a muddy track. That was done, say the gossips, so that her stable connections and those "in the know" could bet on Good Times and lay against Nana H. It was not their fault that Ein came along and upset the whole game, thanks to the atrocious start that Good Times got. But Ein's victory made some of the "bookies" very mad, especially one of them who was supposed to be very close to the owners of both Nana H. and Ein, and who had to pay out $8,000 that he had laid against Ein at 50 to 1, while the others were laying 25 or 30 to 1.

After the race Hamilton, who rode Nana H., was suspended for the rest of the meeting for the bad ride, but nothing was done to William Hayward, who owns the mare, or to the bookmakers who probably put up the job and got badly hit.

R. W. Walden's Coup.

The Association of Nervous Friars will need to get out another exonerating document, signed by the Messrs. Morris, the Messrs. Walden, the Littlefield family, and all their employes touching the Morris-Walden combination. Varus, a stake horse, started in the Winged Foot Handicap at six furlongs, with Penn instead of Littlefield riding him at 126 pounds.

Then from some mysterious quarter came the scandalous "tip" that Don't Care, owned by Walden, who also trains Varus, was "the good thing" for the race, and he was backed down from 25 to 1 at the opening of the speculation to 4 to 1 at the close, and every bookmaker in the ring got "nipped" because the horse owned by R. W. Walden & Sons won, and Varus, trained by the same R. W. Walden, ran fourth. Mr. Walden did not bet on Varus, so far as could be ascertained, nor did he lay against him, so far as is known. But some one with some mighty good information did bet on Don't Care at $50 a crack each way, and the bookmakers are no longer in love with the Association of Nervous Friars, whose honorary President, "Doc" Streett, was on hand to see the race run and guarantee that it was all right.

So it was in all probability as Don't Care, who had never won anything up to this race, had up a mere featherweight, 95 pounds, the least of any of the starters, and was ridden by a stable lad, Stanhope, who had recently "guaranteed the honesty" of the performances of The Friar in three very unsavory races at Sheepshead Bay. Don't Care came on and won in the stretch without any trouble after Varus, the top weight, and Handball, the favorite, had run themselves to a standstill in front of the field, much to the delight of the Nervous Friars. It was a very pretty coup for R. W. Walden & Sons, and every one who saw it will be willing to certify that the race was honestly run. There is no doubt about that.

The Other Races.

Sir Play, second choice to Halton, won the opening dash of six furlongs all the way, Kaiser Ludwig being second just as easily. Halton couldn't get through the holding mud, and was even beaten by Prompt for the third money.

Clawson drove Jilted out of the maiden class in the second race, taking her to the front at the raising of the barrier and winning by eight or ten lengths from his field, which was led home by Eileen D. and Attainment, the rest beaten off.

Damien was on his good behavior and made a runaway race of the selling event at a mile and an eighth. There were but two other starters, and Emotional beat Declare for the second money.

Sir Vassar won the hurdle race at a mile and three-quarters, which wound up the day's sport, and for which he was the favorite. It was an easy victory, though Beaumont was within a couple of lengths of him at the finish.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races this year; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

1—Sir Play, W. B. Sink's b. g., by Sir Modred-Plaything, 4 years, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sherrer)
2—Kaiser Ludwig, David Gideon's b. c., 3, 97, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Prompt, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 100, 30 to 1..(Wapshire)

Halton, 110, 2 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hi Daddy, 105, 7 to 2, (Thorpe,) and Thomas Cat, 103½, 15 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:05¾.

1—Jilted, C. Fleischman & Co.'s b. f., by Jilt-Johnson-Via, 89 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..(Clawson)
2—Eileen D., W. C. Daly's br. f., 89, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Attainment, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 93, 2 to 1.....(Corbley)

Syrinx, 94, 12 to 1, (Stanhope;) Calculation, 102, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Abundant, 109, 6 to 1, (Penn;) Rose Maid, 102, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Sister Corona, 98, 4 to 1, (Willhite;) Mabel D., 96, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Louisa Degnan, 94, 30 to 1, (Hottershall,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by ten lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $800, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:49¾.

1—Ein, Louis Stuart's b. c., by Eolus-Nita, 105 pounds, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Pickering)
2—Good Times, P. Dunne's b. c., 126, 6 to 5 and out.....(Thorpe)
3—Nana H., W. Hayward's b. f., 114, 4 to 5..(Hamilton)
4—Bastion, W. C. Daly's br. c., 105, 15 to 1..(O'Connor)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:01.

1—Damien, P. Dunne's b. c., by Strathmore-Beatrice, 4 years, 116 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Thorpe)
2—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 4, 96, 50 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Declare, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 6, 109, 4 to 1..(Sims)

Won easily by ten lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $800 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19¼.

1—Don't Care, R. W. Walden & Sons' br. c., by Galore-Minerva, 95 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Stanhope)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 124, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Blarney Stone, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 116, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Varus, 126, 5 to 2, (Penn;) Sensational, 107, 10 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Sanders, 100, 7 to 5, (Willhite,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a quarter, over seven flights of hurdles. Time—2:29.

1—Sir Vassar, C. W. Stanton's b. h., by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 4 years, 162 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Finnegan)
2—Beaumont, Mrs. J. Blute's br. g., 4, 139, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Blute)
3—Eli Kindig, John Nixon's b. g., aged, 155, 4 to 1.....(Owens)

Flushing, 152, 4 to 1, (Slack,) and Detective, 135, 50 to 1, (Barry,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

Entries for Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bon Ami	111	Lambent	104
Continental	100	Tenderness	104
Sandowne	109	Purseproud	98
Mistral	108	Takanassee	97
Trillette	108	Maude Adams	93
Double Quick	108	Nay Nay	93
Marsian	106		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Dick	112	Ella Daly	100
Isabey	112	Kenmore Queen	109
Vigenta	112		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Deerslayer	128	Sir Play	109
St. Lee	118	Hi Daddy	105
Double Quick	117	Loch Glyn	102
Lincoln II	112	Passover	100
Lobengula	111		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Deerslayer	118	Refugee	105
Prophet	111	Lincoln II	102
Ben Eder	112	Arabian	101
Relleport	110	Wolhurst	94
St. Lee	108	Loch Glyn	91

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Towanda	114	Danforth	97
Lucid	97	Medrica	94
Laurel Leaf	97	Mrs. Reeves	94
Boy Orator	97	Fulano	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Discount	115	Hi Daddy	101
Bon Ami	114	Haphazard	99
St. Lee	110	Minnie Alphonse	99
Parmesan	104	Mohawk Prince	97
Manassas	101		

NOTED TRAINER DYING.

Cliff Porter of Lexington, Ky., Decides to Sell His Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—Cliff Porter, the well-known trainer, is dying at St. Joseph's Hospital. To-night he decided to sell his twenty-two head of thoroughbreds, in training at the various Western tracks. His physicians say he will never recover.

The Races for Charity.

The report of Treasurer F. I. Burgher of the Westchester Racing Association, on the receipts of the extra day's racing given at Morris Park on May 26, for the joint benefit of the Fresh Air Funds of this city and the Fund for Disabled Jockeys, was made public yesterday. The grounds of the Westchester Association were given, but the association in no way directly contributed to the charity. Even the State racing tax of $443.17 was deducted from the receipts, as were the salaries of all the employes, the cost of stationery, music, &c., and the purse money. The gross receipts were $8,753.44, of which $5,344.98 was deducted for expenses. Of the remaining $3,408.46, one-half was given to the fund for disabled jockeys and the other half divided among deserving charities.

Cyclone Handicap Weights.

Handicapper Vosburgh has assigned the following weights to the candidates for the Cyclone Handicap, at five furlongs, to be run at Brighton Beach to-morrow: Voter, 132 pounds; Cleophus, 125; Casseopia, 120; Lithos, 118; Rhodesia, Sunny Slope, and Billali, 112 each; Chic, The Manxman, and Storm King, 110 each; Lady Mitchell and Prompt, 108 each; Takanassee, 107; X Ray, 104; Imperator, 103; Hi Daddy, Kaiser Ludwig, and Bastion, 100 each; Dr. McBride, 98; St. Nicholas II. and Tobias, 96 each; Distinction and La Sagasse, 98 each; Humorist, and Fireside, 88 each.

Philadelphia Cricketers Abroad.

LONDON, July 22.—A cricket match was begun on Lord's grounds here to-day, between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven representing the Marylebone Cricket Club. At the conclusion of the first innings the home players had 278 runs to their credit. At the close of play to-day the Gentlemen of Philadelphia had 60 runs for 4 wickets down to their credit in their first innings.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for one month upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the National Guard of Pennsylvania is granted Lieut. J. Harry Duval, Eighteenth Infantry; for two months and ten days on being relieved from temporary duty at the Soldiers' Home, to Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, of Washington.

Capt. George McCreery, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Boston, Mass., and will report to the Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, who upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him will report for duty at Fort Mason, Cal.

First Lieut. John Little, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed for two years' course of instruction, commencing at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, is extended one month.

Lieut. Peter Murray is transferred from the Fifth Infantry to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company G; Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, from the Twenty-first Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry, Company B.

Navy.

Lieut. R. Hunt is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard and to the retiring board July 22.

Medical Inspector A. F. Price is detached from the New York Navy Yard July 14, and ordered to the Olympia.

Assistant Engineer C. K. Mallory is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. A. Norris is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered as executive officer of the Boston by steamer of Aug. 4.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Delano is detached from the Olympia upon the reporting of his relief and ordered home. He has leave for one month.

Lieut. F. E. Sawyer is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to be executive officer of the Adams.

Lieut. U. R. Harris is detached from the Adams upon reporting of his relief by Lieut. Sawyer.

Medical Inspector J. A. Hawke is ordered to the New York Navy Yard Aug. 14.

Lieut. Commander S. C. Paine is detached as executive officer of the Brooklyn about Aug. 25 and ordered as executive officer of the Olympia.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan is detached from duty with the Coast Survey and has leave for four months.

Civil Engineer George Mackay is ordered to take charge of the construction of a naval hospital at Port Royal, S. C.

Medical Inspector J. G. Ayers is detached from the Olympia as fleet surgeon and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Ensign T. J. Senn is detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Monterey as watch and division officer.

Ensign W. M. Crose is detached from the Pinta and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Lieut. D. Peacock is detached from the Pinta and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Symonds is detached from command of the Pinta and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard in connection with the Marietta.

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Everitt's Home Run in the Seventh Inning Helped the Colts Defeat New York.

LIVELY TIMES IN PITTSBURG

Hawley Knocked Out Umpire Sheridan in the First Game, and the Crowd Egged Him in the Second Contest.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	52	21	.712
Cincinnati	46	25	.648
Baltimore	46	25	.648
New York	43	29	.597
Cleveland	41	31	.569
Pittsburg	34	38	.472
Philadelphia	33	41	.468
Louisville	33	42	.440
Brooklyn	32	41	.438
Chicago	33	43	.434
Washington	28	44	.389
St. Louis	15	59	.208

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 7.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 1, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 4; Baltimore, 3, (second game.)
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 8.
Boston, 17; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Boston in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, July 22.—To-day's game was an even thing and a pitchers' battle for six innings, each side having scored once on errors. The Colts won out in the seventh on two singles and Everitt's long hit for four bases. A great catch by Callahan in deep centre and the unusual number of fielding chances accepted by the local team were the features. Score:

CHICAGO	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Everitt, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1		Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
M'C'm'k, ss.	0	1	1	5	1		Joyce, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	
Callah'n, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		Murphy, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	
Anson, 1b.	0	0	14	2	0		Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	3	2	
Ryan, rf.	1	2	1	1	0		Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Decker, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		Clark, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0	
Connor, 2b.	0	0	2	7	0		Wilson, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	
Grif'th, p.	1	2	3	3	0		Warner, c.	0	2	5	0	0	
Donohue, c.	1	1	4	2	0		Rusie, p.	0	0	2	1	0	
							*Meekin	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	4	8	27	23	2		Total	3	8	24	9	4	

*Meekin batted for Murphy in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. Two-base hit—Joyce. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Home run—Everitt. Sacrifice hits—Decker, Donohue, Clark. Stolen bases—Everitt McCormick, Callahan, Joyce. Double play—McCormick, Connor, and Anson. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Rusie, 3. Passed ball—Donohue. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Rusie, 1. Wild pitch—Rusie. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 7.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—When the Brooklyns went to bat in the ninth inning to-day the score stood 7 to 3 in favor of the home club. An error, four singles, and two doubles gave the visitors six runs and the game. The Reds were retired in one, two, three order in their half of the inning. Score:

Cincinnati	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 14. Batteries—Cincinnati, Ehret and Peitz; Brooklyn, Dunn and A. Smith and Grim. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Hurst. Time—Two hours.

Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—A crowd of 5,200 enthusiasts saw a prizefight, an umpire rotten-egged, and two good games, all for one price of admission this afternoon. In the third inning of the first game Sheridan gave a batsman his base on balls, and when he went behind the pitcher's box to watch second, Hawley, the home team's pitcher, said something to him, and Sheridan struck Hawley a blow on the cheek. The pitcher retaliated, and with two well-aimed blows knocked Sheridan down and out. Hawley was put out of the game and Hastings substituted.

In the second game Hawley was put in again to pitch, and Jennings, the third man up, was given first on what Sheridan called an illegal delivery. This decision did not please the crowd, and in a few minutes a shower of ill-smelling eggs fell around the umpire, and he had to stop the game until Capt. Donovan could come in from the field and restore order. The Baltimores won the first game through superior batting. The second game was closely contested, the home team winning by bunching their hits in the first and seventh innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Baltimore	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 13. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley, Hastings and Merritt; Baltimore, Hoffer and Clarke. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Baltimore, 2. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—2:05.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg, 4; Baltimore, 3.

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 10. Batteries—Pittsburg—Hawley and Merritt; Baltimore—Corbett and Bowerman. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Baltimore, 2. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—2:05.

Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The home team developed good batting streaks in the first and seventh innings, while the Quakers were only able to hit Wilson in the second. That tells the story of to-day's game. The visitors contributed to their defeat by their poor fielding. Score:

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson, and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Washington, 9; St. Louis, 8.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The Washingtons assumed an early lead in to-day's game, but the home team made a great bid for the game in the last inning. They had scored four runs and had a man on second when the last batter was retired. Score:

Washington	2	0

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

TEN YEARS.

It is reported to be the belief of President McKINLEY that when he puts his name to the Tariff bill the country will enter on at least ten years of repose from further legislation and even from effective agitation of that subject.

This may well be. If Mr. McKINLEY is re-elected, as he no doubt expects to be, no reform of the tariff will be possible before 1906, and no agitation for reform in the face of his veto power is likely seriously to affect business calculations.

Much will depend on the condition of business. If the progress which has begun continues, it will be in despite of the tariff, not because of it, but it will nevertheless quiet opposition. Then consider what is possible in the way of opposition. The Republicans, if turned out, must be replaced. What party will the country within the next three years accept in their place? Three years is a period that admits of many changes. These may include the rallying of a majority to the principles of tariff reform and sound money represented by the Indianapolis Democratic Party. Undoubtedly that would be a great and lasting advance in rational and honest politics. He would be a bold man who should say, on the face of the situation as it is, that such a change is likely.

Three things we may fairly count on with reasonable certainty for four years, possibly for eight:

The tariff will be made no worse.

The currency will be made no worse.

Whatever change takes place in either will be for the better.

On this assurance every man may go to work with energy, courage, and confidence.

THE NEW GOLD.

The public is prepared to believe almost anything about the Klondike gold fields. The latest reports carry the probable production to date rather above $5,000,000. What it will be after the thousands of miners now madly racing for the placers have staked out claims and begun to work them can only be conjectured. Already it is estimated that $50,000,000 will be taken in the Klondike country during the coming year; and in view of the remarkable outburst of the gold-mining fever in other States and in other countries the opinion is held that the world's production of gold may reach $300,000,000 in the year, it being now about $200,000,000.

The injection of $100,000,000 of minted gold into the currency of the world would have no perceptible effect on prices. It would be only a slight inflation. But a sudden jump of 50 per cent. in the output of gold would have a tendency to depress the price of that metal. If it were a good deal depressed, the prices of commodities generally would rise, and the change would be noticed by everybody. It would be easier for anybody to get an ounce of gold than it is now. This will not happen. The change in the price of gold will be so slight as to be a subject of practical discussion only in the operations of exchange or of the mints, where transactions are large and necessarily delicate.

Gold fell in value after the opening of the mines of California and Australia in the middle of this century. But the percentage of increase in production was then vastly greater. From 1740 to 1840 the world's average annual production of gold was only about $12,000,000. From 1820 to 1830 it was only $94,000,000 for the decade. But from 1841 to 1850 the average per year rose to $36,000,000. The year 1849 was the "argonaut" year of California, and gold was discovered in Australia only a little later. The average yearly output rose in 1851-5 to $132,000,000, an increase of more than 1,000 per cent. over the average of thirty years before. This enlarged production was substantially maintained until 1870, when it diminished, to rise again in this decade to its present figures of $200,000,000.

The United States, which had produced only $939,085 worth of gold in 1847 and $10,000,000 the next year, produced $40,000,000 in 1849, and from fifty to sixty millions yearly from 1850 to 1860.

Under the influence of this tremendous outpouring of gold the price of the metal, measured by day's work, declined, expressed proportionally in figures, from 1.105 in 1849 to 1 in 1860. Prices of commodities advanced, indicating a lower purchasing power in gold. The average prices of commodities, each being rated according to its importance in consumption, rose from a level indicated by 83.5 in 1849 to 105 in 1853 and 114 in 1857. The influence of the new gold production is visible here, although other causes were also operative.

It is not likely that we shall see these phenomena repeated. The bulk of the world's transactions is now vastly larger. It takes a greater shock to affect prices. Then, too, instantaneous communication by telegraph and rapid transportation tend to diffuse commercial energy and prevent abnormal manifestations in any one spot. Coffee would not be $30 a pound on the Klondike if the grocer could telegraph for a fresh supply at night and receive it in the morning. And the amount of gold in the world, eight billions or so, is too prodigious an ocean to be augmented to a disturbing degree by a pailful from the Klondike.

Silver may ultimately rise in price, not because gold will drop toward the fanciful and vanished ratio of 16 to 1, but because in the rush for the richer metal silver mining is likely to be neglected. If there is a materially lessened production and if France and the United States do not unload their accumulated millions, the price ought to go up, even if the Indian mints remain closed. Bimetallism, however, will not make any progress on that account. The large increase in gold production will deal that unhappy cause a blow from which it may never recover.

THE CURRENCY MESSAGE.

A vote will be taken on the Tariff bill to-day and an adjournment is expected to-morrow. At the present writing it is still uncertain whether the much-promised currency message will be sent in or not. It is clear that, if sent in, it will not be acted on in the Senate.

Whether any good will come from sending it or not depends entirely on what its character shall be. If the President has it in mind to submit a colorless message, containing no substantial indication of the ends he expects to promote by the inquiries of the commission, the message will be useless. If, on the other hand, he shall make an intelligible statement of those ends and ask authority to appoint a commission to inquire as to the best means to attain those ends, the message would be very useful. It would be a new pledge by the President, and if approved by the majority in the House, it would be a pledge by the Republican Party, which would strengthen confidence and help on the advance of prosperity.

The alternatives are simple—a good message or none.

AMERICAN TOBACCO ABROAD

The resolution passed by the House yesterday authorizing the President to investigate the obstacles to the sale abroad of American tobacco and to open negotiations to secure their removal is a sensible measure and should promptly be approved by the Senate.

The real obstacles will be found to be the Government monopolies in the manufacture and sale of tobacco in European countries. Where these exist American tobacco is discriminated against for two reasons. One is that it is better and more expensive and the profit on it to the Government factories is smaller. The second reason—and it is much more important—is that the various Governments will not buy in a country that heavily taxes all their exports. Even if the French Government, for instance, should see that it could, by buying American tobacco, add a large and profitable trade to that which it now possesses, it would not dare to face the criticism of the Legislature. It would be accused of lacking self-respect and patriotism in buying in a country which punishes the purchase of French goods with a heavy fine.

Very much the same difficulties are created by our tariff as to all the exports of our surplus products. With decent treatment of imports and cordial trade relations with Europe, we should see the discriminating taxes on our grains and the vexatious regulations as to our meats and other products gradually disappear. All parties would be benefited except the few who now grow rich from tariff favors.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The force of the coal miners' strike seems to be broken by the substantial failure to make it general in West Virginia and in Illinois. The only hope that the leaders of the strike had of being able to enforce their demands lay in their ability practically to stop production and bring the pressure of interests thus injured upon the employers. The very considerable but still partial stoppage which they effected only increased the profits of the operators still running their mines, and put these in a position to offer better terms to their own men, as in many instances they seem to have done.

Two plans for a peaceable settlement have been proposed. One is what is known as the "uniformity plan." The chief features of this were the uniform regulation of the screening and weighing of the coal, under joint inspection by representatives of employers and the men, and the abolition of all "company stores." The plan seems to have been good as far as it goes, though by no means an adequate basis for permanent good relations. It has failed as yet to receive the assent of the Eastern operators, and without almost complete accord it cannot be carried out. The other plan is that of general arbitration. This is likely to be accepted in Illinois, but is rejected flatly by President RATCHFORD of the Miners' National Executive Board.

The danger now impending is that, as the chances of defeat increase, the miners already out may break into violence. That would be most pitiful, for it could have but one result—final repression, which would have to be more severe the longer it was delayed. It should therefore be carefully guarded against and where necessary be met promptly. In the meanwhile there have been admissions made by such men as Senator HANNA, President DE ARMITT, and Col. REND as to the real sufferings and wrongs of the miners that ought to lead to some permanent readjustment. That would be a matter of justice, of humanity, and of sound business sense.

THE SULTAN'S SURRENDER.

The irade of the Sultan ordering the settlement of the Thessalian boundary according to the orders of the powers seems to be a complete and final surrender. But there is no telling. The Sultan may not yet be at the end of his resources. Of course he was acting under duress when he issued this irade, and would not have issued it if he had not been forced to do so. But on the other hand, if he felt the pressure upon him in the least relaxing he would not have the slightest hesitation in revoking or ignoring this action and again "claiming everything in sight."

It is the business of the powers to keep a tight grip upon his throat, and even to squeeze it from time to time to remind him that he is not his own master. The pleasure of robbing and murdering Greek villagers would doubtless be as keen to him as that of robbing and murdering Armenian villagers, but it is a pleasure that he must forego. Such Greek villages as are allowed to him under the arrangement of boundaries made by the powers are to be depopulated before being handed over to him. This will be grievous to the Turk and correspondingly welcome to Christendom.

But upon the whole, it seems a pity that he did not continue his contumacy. There has not been for half a century so good a chance as he seemed last week to be offering to drive him out of Europe. Russia was ready to do the work, and for the first time the other powers had been brought to the point of acquiescing in her doing it. In sixty days the work could have been done, the inheritance of the expelled Caliph neatly divided among his guardians, and Europe relieved from a secular scandal. It is too bad that he yielded in time to avert this fate. Of course he was aware what would happen to him in case of continued contumacy. He may be yielding for the moment with the hope of renewing his claims at a time when the powers are less united than now or more engrossed with other affairs. We are bound to admit that experience has justified him in expecting such a contingency.

HAS ANDREE CROSSED THE POLE?

While Dr. EKHOLA, who was associated with ANDREE last year, is inclined to frown upon the first of the carrier pigeon stories, that from the neighborhood of Soevda, in Rifylke, the second tale about a second bird, from near Tromsoë Island, in Norway, whence ANDREE started for Spitzbergen, seems to be credited. The message carried by this bird is said to be: "North Pole passed, fifteenth." The first message is surely authentic if the second is. It read: "North Pole, 142 W., 47 minutes, 62 degrees," indicating, supposedly, that ANDREE had crossed the pole and reached that meridian of longitude, which is the longitude of points on the northern coast of Alaska. The statement of the seconds in the observation of longitude made in a balloon speeding at the rate of 22 miles an hour puzzles people who know about such things. It is declared that ANDREE would not care to be so particular, and that he could hardly compute so exactly in the circumstances. But that judgment is to be classed together with Dr. EKHOLA's statement that ANDREE's pigeons are not like the one described as being caught at Soevda. Perhaps the doctor does not know all ANDREE's pigeons. Perhaps ANDREE had plenty of time to make minute observations before he sent the bird away.

Until we receive contradictory advices we may be justified in assuming that since their balloon started from Spitzbergen, in longitude about 20° east, July 11, ANDREE, STRINDBERG, and FRAENKEL have journeyed through the air to a point not far from the northern coast of Alaska; that they have, perhaps, crossed the north pole; that they are probably safe, and will make their way home by way of the Mackenzie River, if, indeed, they do not find it worth while to stop over in the Klondike for a little midsummer prospecting.

SENATORIAL "BULLS."

It is a pity that the stock gamblers in the Senate of the United States are not better equipped for their vocation as stock gamblers, as well as for their avocation as lawmakers. If they were, they would know that there are two sides to the market, and that money is to be made on the "short" side as well as on the "long." When they go to the Senate, many of them are quite unfamiliar with any more recondite form of aleatory pursuit than that exemplified in the game of poker. Nay, some of them, being deacons and the like at home, are unfamiliar even with that simple application of pyschology. The result is that when they "see channels" in which they "can be useful" to themselves, their vision is limited. They see that their votes may enhance the market price of certain securities. They buy the securities on a margin, and then go and vote to raise the price.

This is a simple pastime, and evidently alluring. But it leaves out a great part of the pleasure of stock gambling. That is in working the market in both directions. "I will have nothing to do with real estate," an experienced speculator once declared; "there is no way of going 'short' of it." But there is a way of going short of sugar, or of lead. Suppose the members of the Finance Committee or of the Conference Committee of the Senate, instead of "bulling sugar" by buying it and legislating for it, had "beared" it by selling it and legislating against it. There was just as much money to be made in that direction, and the gratitude of the people of the United States would have been "thrown in," if that is a consideration which has any weight with Senators. It is true that in that case they might not have found the same facility in securing a benevolent magnate to carry their stocks and guarantee their accounts. But, on the other hand, how much more fragrant in the popular nostril would be their reputation. The country would save a good deal of money if every Senator-elect were required to spend in a broker's office the interval between his election and his qualification.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The recent rainy weather has had a damaging effect on the seaside resorts. No statistics are at hand to support this statement, but those who have summered by the seaside will at once admit that it is correct. If it rains for two consecutive days at such a place as Long Branch, for instance, the third day sees a pile of trunks at the station, and the observant traveler will hear the owners of the trunks saying: "Oh, it rains here all the time. We don't like this place at all. We're going to the mountains." No one has ever explained this peculiarity of human nature, which makes it assume that after two days rain has become habitual at the seaside, but it exists. Not every one is so free from a belief in the localization of rain that he can sing, with STEVENSON, "It rains on the umbrellas here and on the ships at sea."

—No doubt a professional moralist might read a severe lesson to womankind from the experience of the unfortunate woman who put some sort of a petroleum compound on her hair and accidentally set fire to it, but womankind would not pay any attention to the moralist. The larger and better part of womankind is content with such features as nature gave, and usually finds them sufficient to secure admiration. But that part of womankind which thinks to improve its appearance by changing the color of hair or the shape of the nose cannot be turned from its path of folly. The hair, which has been called woman's crowning glory, is the chief object of solicitude with the weaker sisters. There was a time when it was fashionable with this class to have yellow hair, and no thought of the hereafter could prevent the use of bleaches of the most deleterious nature. Now it is an evidence of derision to speak of a woman as a "peroxyde blonde," which signifies that her hair has been bleached by the application of peroxyde of hydrogen, a drug which is excellent for catarrh or sore throat, but very bad for hair. Red is the color most affected by women of tinting habits at the present time, and most of them know that the preparations which they use to produce the color are injurious to their tresses; but as color, not quality or quantity, is the primary object, they do not trouble themselves about the future. There are many establishments in this city at which women's hair is treated. There are two kinds of treatment—one to change the color of the hair and the other to try to prevent baldness, as the result of the one. The second treatment usually fails, but the establishment does not, because it sells wigs.

—An appreciative reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks there was a mistake in this column yesterday. He writes: "The delightful column, 'Topics of the Times,' for once has an error. Alluding to the tale of the St. Louis clerk who gave out 'The Doll's House' as a nice present for a little girl, your paragraph continues: 'A display of ignorance of the character of that irritating drama of inherited disease ought to be regarded as refreshing,' &c. Surely this does not apply to 'The Doll's House.' That is a satire on the false education and ideals of marriage of very healthy people! The drama of inherited disease is rather the later play of 'Ghosts,' ('Gengangere,' published in 1881,) which of course you had in mind. Your Boston readers, no less than those of Brooklyn, will lose faith in the literary infallibility of THE TIMES should this not be set aright." Yet, how can we set aright that which is not wrong? With Dr. Rank and his decayed spine, representing inherited physical disease; with Nora Helmer, the defaulter's daughter, representing in her lack of principle and her habitual mendacity mental malady transmitted from parent to child, "Et Dukke-hjem" is surely a drama of inherited disease, though not, perhaps, as extravagantly so as the delicate thing we call "Ghosts."

—The bravery of the engineer force on the steamer Saturn, which blew out a valve in coming up the coast and filled her engine room with live steam, brings once more before the public a class of men whose courage at sea is too often forgotten. When a steamer is in peril—grave or not—it is the custom of the passengers, after they are assured of their safety, to draw up a testimonial to the bravery and skill of the Captain and officers who have carried them successfully through the dangers of the deep. Such testimonials are commendable and are generally well merited, though they are often absurd in their overestimate of the danger. But the engineer force is generally forgotten, even by the newspapers, except when a transoceanic record is broken. Yet it certainly requires the highest kind of courage, the most sublime devotion to duty, to face the dangers of the deep in the engine rooms of a steamer. Far below the water line, beyond all knowledge of the exact state or amount of danger, with a vessel perhaps sinking under him and the absolute certainty of death, as it were in a box, the engineer and his assistants almost invariably stand to their posts and do their duty to the end. They are denied even that which sweetens death to some men—the chance of making a dramatic exit from the world, waving a hand from the bridge, or blowing the whistle, or singing a national anthem. If the ship goes down, they must drown in a hole, unseen, and they know it. On the other hand, if there is an explosion of any kind, death or great injury, and that of a most torturing kind, is sure. Yet the engineer force sticks to its post, or if driven out, goes back and fights live steam to save the ship. This kind of courage is not to be measured by mere words.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. MAURICE GRAU, impresario of two nations, has just been interviewed in London, and Americans who have been amazed at the remarkable casts recently heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, may prepare for greater wonders yet to come. Mr. GRAU told the interviewer that the dream of his life was to get the two DE RESZKES, VAN DYKE, PLANÇON, RENAUD, MELBA, EAMES, and CALVE together in one cast. When the half-fainting interviewer asked if the impresario knew of any opera which would stand the combination, Mr. GRAU sent him into a state of collapse by answering, "Yes, 'La Belle Hélène.'" There is a future for comic opera in this country after all.

—It is not every national anthem that knows its own composer. There are many conflicting stories as to the writer of the music of "God Save the Queen," for instance. It is said to have been first publicly performed in 1740 at a dinner given to celebrate the taking of Porto Bello by Admiral VERNON. It was then sung by HENRY CAREY, who claimed both words and music. It appears, however, that there was a tune suspiciously like it in a book dated 1619, and attributed to one Dr. JAN BULL. Hence patriotic Britain is now personified as John Bull. In all probability, HENRY CAREY helped himself to BULL'S tune, changing it from the minor to the major mode, and proceeded to popularize it by singing it himself. It is well known that HAYDN wrote the Austrian hymn, and that Emperor WILLIAM tried to supplant "Die Wacht am Rhein" with his own "Song to Aegir." But no one knows who wrote the majority of national anthems, and certainly history has little to say as to how much their composers received for writing them. For these reasons the history of the Siamese national anthem, now going the rounds of the English papers, is interesting. This musical composition is only some five or six years old, and is the work of a Russian composer, SCHUROWSKI by name. So delighted was the King of Siam with the anthem that he sent in 1892 an autograph letter and a handsome silver cigar box to the composer. M. SCHUROWSKI has never to this day received either present. After waiting many months, he applied to the custom house at St. Petersburg, and was informed that the silver box had been sent to the mint and coined into roubles, but the chest containing it might be had on payment of 4 roubles and 80 kopecks duty for the silk lining, but that the letter could not be found. M. SCHUROWSKI will hereafter write national anthems only on contract with his own Government that ornamental payments are to be admitted free of duty.

—CHRISTOPH GLUCK has been dead a good many years, so he cannot be surprised at the things which appear in the newspapers about him now. A London journal describes an antique piano made by JOHN POHLMANN, in 1768, and exhibited at a recent trades exposition. The journal marvels at its simplicity, and adds: "Nevertheless, on such an instrument as this faded old piano GLUCK composed his 'Armida' and other works." Now, the instrument upon which GLUCK composed his "Armida" and "other works" was a brain. He may have tried the compositions on his piano, but he wrote them first. All great composers do that. Some could not play what they composed.

—What's in a name? Well, sometimes there is a good story. Of course, the story may not be true, but that is no reason why it should not be told. Indeed, a good story ought always to be circulated without any questionings. Therefore, this is the place to reproduce a cheering tale communicated to an English newspaper by one of the "oldest inhabitants," who remembers all about it. He says that on the day succeeding the opening of the Dublin Exhibition of 1849, a grand military review was held by her Majesty on "the Fifteen Acres," Phoenix Park. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort and her two eldest children, the Princess VICTORIA and the Prince of WALES. The event was an unqualified success, and nothing could exceed the outburst of Irish loyalty from all classes which hailed her arrival on the ground. One of her Majesty's subjects, however, was not satisfied with simply joining in the cheers of the multitude, but determined to have an extra demonstration on his own account. This Irish farmer, pushing his way through the crowd, got as close to the royal carriage as he possibly could, fortunately sufficiently near to be heard by the occupants. Then, taking off his hat, he shouted at the top of his voice, "May it please yer Majesty, call the next one PATRICK." The Queen turned in the direction of the voice, and, recognizing PADDY as the speaker, laughingly nodded her head two or three times, as much as to say, "Your petition shall be granted." Sure enough, on May 1 in the following year, 1850, the Duke of CONNAUGHT was born, and afterward christened ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT. The beauty of the story is that the Duke of CONNAUGHT still lives, and his third name is still PATRICK. But these two momentous facts do not seem to have preserved the Irish loyalty which preceded his Grace's birth.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City of Baltimore's gross debt is $35,000,000, and the net debt $17,000,000, estimating the waterworks and other available assets at $18,000,000. The value of all its taxable property is $366,500,000.

* * *

John Brown has been an employe of the Philadelphia Post Office for fifty-three years, and Charles J. Summers has been a letter carrier there for nearly thirty-four years, all that time on the same route.

* * *

John Gilmer, who died in Philadelphia Tuesday at the age of ninety-seven years, had been in the employ of one municipal department for nearly sixty-two years, serving up to within a few months of his death.

* * *

The Treasurer of Bowdoin College, Maine, has received a check for $75,000 from the executors of the Fayerweather estate, and this is understood to be one-half of the amount the institution will receive under the terms of the will. The bequest is without conditions.

* * *

Pennsylvania Republican authority predicts that its party State ticket next Fall will be James S. Beacom for State Treasurer and Levi G. McCauley for Auditor General. Only two general offices are to be filled. The State Convention is to be held in Harrisburg next month.

* * *

Another sprig of ivy from Gen. Robert E. Lee's grave in Virginia has been planted on the Yale campus by members of the class of '96 to replace the one surreptitiously removed about a year ago. It is planted on the north side of the new Library, just beside the large stone statue of Prof. Silliman. It seems to be hardy.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has written a letter declining to be the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer this year, in spite of the wish of many Democrats in the western part of the State who are leading the movement for launching a strong Democratic State ticket. Business engagements, he says, prevent.

Opposed to Kanakas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "Old South Sea Trader" in your issue of the 15th inst. calls attention to another phase of the Hawaiian iniquity—mentioning the "fine race." Of what use or benefit has the native Kanaka ever been to civilization except as a "boat steerer" in old style whaling days? (If kept well primed with New England rum.) The "sons" he alludes to could be more accurately defined sons of runaway sailors, mutineers, and beachcombers. In your issue of the 11th inst. your pungent and truthful remarks on the proposed desecration of our flag fit the case precisely; but the authors and abettors of the "job" care nothing for the flag or public opinion, if that mélange of human scum can be qualified as voters for the "trust party"; that is the main object.

Our Solons make stringent laws to keep immigrants from Christianized Europe away from our shores, but propose to accept as citizens of the United States a century's accumulation of the dregs of maritime Europe and thousands of Asiatic mongrels, with all their heathen vices grafted on the native descendants of the old cannibalistic stock. Can the universe produce an equally undesirable community?

Had we more champions like THE TIMES for official decency public opinion might be arrayed against the atrocious scheme. I consider the daily TIMES a boon and blessing to the public for its vigorous opposition to political charlatans and their methods of conspiracy against the people's rights and the public welfare—a power for good in its conflict with degrading political and social evils. It should reach every respectable home in the land.

If this Dole-ful disgrace is forced upon the Nation by the Government of the trusts, by the trusts, for the trusts, we hope that some future Administration of, by, and for "the people" may convert that "Sodom" of the South Pacific into a penal settlement for bribers and bribed, political boss thieves, who live by plunder; Anarchists, and all classes of convicted traitors, worshippers of no God but boodle.

SUBSCRIBER.

Covington, La., July 17, 1897.

Women's Love of Dress Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot you persuade the men that it would be an agreeable sensation for my sex and a novel one for theirs to say some pleasant things about us?. Even Mr. Mallock, in his excellent speech, a week or so ago, on "Worldly Considerations Promoting Married Happiness," lays at our door the charge of desiring to "dress better" than our neighbors instead of emulating the men, who only wish not to be "worse dressed than their fellows." Really we are not so black as we are painted. We admit, in a spirit of proper humility, that we do like finery. We are born so. Had the climate of the Garden of Eden been favorable for the brilliant Autumn foliage, we are convinced that Eve would have at once selected a gorgeous maple leaf, instead of trying her latent dressmaking skill upon the green fig leaves—so trying to the complexion. We think, too, Adam would have admired her choice and been ready to condone her poor taste in fruit. Will not the men be honest and confess that, on the whole, they do like to see us daintily dressed? Are they not even half ashamed of their wives and sisters when they are not wearing as fine clothes as other women in any assembly? Would they really like to have us make guys of ourselves in the garments they so constantly advocate?

How much more unanimous are the women! We should welcome a return to the brocaded coats and satin waistcoats, the ruffled shirts and lace frills. Their natural advantages set off by such trappings, an improvement in the manners of the men might take place and women actually fall in love again. Such believers are we in the effect of dress upon the moral qualities that we feel sure protection would be thrown to the winds could only Mr. McKinley and the Republican Senators strut about in knee breeches and Lyons velvet.

Have there not been Beau Brummells? And the dude, is he not in our midst?—the superiority of whose mental ability we do not dispute, the result being so apparent in his dress. So many errors have been corrected by your timely crusades that we feel sure all sensible men—who of course read THE TIMES—will once more throw down the gauntlet in our behalf and compel our detractors to leave us in undisturbed possession of that "tranquillity religion is powerless to bestow," and which comes from the "consciousness of being perfectly well dressed." F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, July 21, 1897.

Moths at Work in Town.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one interested in natural history who is compelled to live in the city and cannot get away to the woods and green fields for any length of time to collect, study, and observe the little creatures we call insects may still find something of interest in his daily walk to and from the workshop, even though the roads are paved with granite blocks and lined with brick walls.

Just now, for instance, the railing around Gramercy Park is taken possession of by the white-spotted tussock moth, and any one may see it there in all the different stages of its transformation—the eggs, the caterpillars, the cocoons within which rest the pupae, and the moths, both male and female. This is the complete metamorphosis through which all butterflies and moths pass, one stage is entirely different and distinct from the other. There are some insects, the grasshoppers and crickets, for instance, where the stages are not so distinct; when they emerge from the egg they somewhat resemble the adult, therefore their transformation is called incomplete metamorphosis.

But what makes this little moth especially interesting is the fact that the female bears no resemblance whatever to the male, being of a grublike appearance and having no wings. Fortunate it is that they have no wings, for they are very prolific. On emerging from their cocoons they crawl on the outside of them, and almost entirely cover them with a mass containing many hundreds of eggs. Therefore it is no wonder that the maple trees in Gramercy Park are in such shameful condition. The caterpillars have had and are still having a sumptuous feast, undisturbed by those who have charge of the park; surely either our city, State, or Federal entomologists would gladly furnish the information that would keep the moths in check.

The reproductive power of many insects is wonderful; the most of these if left undisturbed would in a few years do an enormous damage. I need only remind you of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts. Still, with all this prolificacy, nature keeps her balance. Where there may be too many of one kind she will furnish disease, molds, parasites, or even the birds to keep them in check, if man were only not so foolish as to ruthlessly kill the latter, which are such good friends of his.

Illustrations and descriptions of the white-spotted tussock moth may be found in the "Fifth Report of the United States Entomological Commission," Page 263.

CHRISTIAN F. GROTH.

New York City, July 22, 1897.

WORTH SAID TO BE SULKING.

The Sun Says He Is Neglecting to Secure Federal Patronage for His Friends.

In yesterday's Sun was an article showing how Jacob Worth, the Republican organization leader in Brooklyn, "is losing his grip." It said for more than a month the members of the Republican machine in Brooklyn have not been satisfied with Mr. Worth's attitude toward them. The leader, it is stated, has not looked after the interests of his friends as he should have done, and has left Senator Platt and Representative Quigg to see that Brooklyn Republicans get their proportionate share of Federal offices. Instead of going to Washington and working for his friends, Mr. Worth, it is said, spent too much time at his cottage in Saratoga. The Republican leader is said not only to be remaining in his Saratoga cottage, but to be "sulking" there.

The McKinley Administration, it is said in this article, has a dozen places to give out that are worth on an average $3,000 a year, and yet Mr. Worth has done nothing to secure for his followers their proportionate share. He was vexed, it is said, because Frank Moore was made Internal Revenue Collector, in place of Robert A. Sharkey, who was afterward appointed Naval Officer. He seized upon Moore's appointment as a pretext to throw up "the game of Federal patronage" in an effort to secure for himself and friends control of the Kings County Republican Convention which is to nominate county officers.

Because of Worth's neglect of his friends, it is alleged, he will not be able to secure a united delegation controlled absolutely by him at the Republican City Convention which is to nominate a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. Representatives Fischer and Bennett, it is said, "worked like dray horses" in Washington for Worth's organization, but received no instructions from their leader.

WORTH SAYS IT WAS PLATT.

He Says the Sun's Article Was Cooked Up by the Senator.

The following is a special dispatch to The Brooklyn Eagle, dated Saratoga, July 22:

Jacob Worth talked freely to The Eagle correspondent this morning concerning the article in to-day's New York Sun. The County Clerk of Kings County was found on the piazza of his handsome cottage on Union Avenue. After reading the Sun article he said:

"This has been cooked up by Senator Platt, who is trying to control local politics in Greater New York, which he has no more right to do than he has to mix up with the politics of any other locality in the State. Because he is the State's representative as United States Senator he should not try to use the powers of his Federal office to control local affairs in Greater New York or any other section of the State.

"The local leaders who are in touch with all the members of their organizations," said Mr. Worth with emphasis, "know much better how to run these affairs. I do not like this policy of Senator Platt's, and I have refused to join him in any of his conferences. I believe that the only way to defeat Tammany's candidate for a Mayor of Greater New York is to get all the opposition fused upon a candidate who is not a leader of any one faction. If this is done the Republicans can win."

In referring to that part of The Sun's article which says that he "threw up the whole game of Federal patronage in an effort to secure for himself and his friends the control of the Kings County Republican Convention which is to nominate County officers," Mr. Worth said that a person who gives up all hope of having his friends recognized at Washington cannot expect to become stronger in solidifying the leaders of his party in Kings County, and that such a conclusion was ridiculous and not worthy of notice.

In reference to the Sharkey appointment, Mr. Worth said:

"I had no more to do with Mr. Sharkey's appointment as Naval Officer than I had with Mr. Sharkey's defeat for Internal Revenue Collector. I was one of the representatives of the organization of the Republican Party in Kings County which was in favor of Mr. Sharkey for the office.

"Mr. Sharkey himself did not wish to be a candidate and only accepted it after thinking it over for two days, and took it then only in the interests of the organization. When Sharkey was defeated it was not he but the organization that was disappointed. When the place of Naval Officer became vacant the organization of the Republican Party in Kings County thought they could better afford to present a candidate for the office who had already been turned down. It was not thought possible, when all the appointments were about to be made, that Sharkey could be turned down again. If so, the appointment would necessarily have to go outside the organization or outside of those who controlled the organization of the Republican Party in Kings County.

"In that event," said Mr. Worth, "we would have a right to suspect our representatives in Washington of being treacherous to the organization of the party or that President McKinley refused to recognize the Republican Party in Kings County. But we had no fear of either, but believed from the start that President McKinley's personal friends who supported him before he received the nomination and also in the convention that nominated him, would get some recognition.

"The whole Sun article," said Mr. Worth, in conclusion, "is the thought of some person manufactured for a purpose without any foundation of truth behind it."

NUGGETS.

The Other Side.

The other side of the Alaskan gold story is too far away to be told.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Extravagant.

Mrs. Lovelace—You can't say I'm extravagant now, when I got that box of cigars for 99 cents.—Philadelphia North American.

As Regularly.

As often as the oldest Yale graduate or the oldest Mason dies, the most beautiful woman in the South gets married.—Cleveland Leader.

Unkind Inference.

"Perhaps he isn't all he might be, but he stood by me in my hour of trial, and"—

"What was he, an officer of the court?"—Chicago Journal.

An Invitation to Mayor Strong.

The Mayor of New York has gone away to take a course of mud baths. He should come to Wisconsin and enter politics.—La Crosse (Wis.) Press.

Information Asked For.

The Springfield Republican remarks that some thing is "a good ways from" something else. We beg to ask our corrective contemporary to explain and justify the use of "a ways."—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

THE DAYS OF LONG AGO.

Sidney Warren Mase in Little Rock Gazette.

In pensive mood I often sit through evening hours aglow
And think of all the happy days that passed in years ago;
I love in fancy to recall those joyous dreams of yore,
To visit past remembered scenes and live them o'er and o'er.
My eyes are growing dimmer with the years that roll away,
My step is slow and feeble, and my locks, alas! are gray;
Yet when in pensiveness I sit I feel again the glow
Of youth that thrilled my happy heart in days of long ago.

In days of long ago, alas! how joyous was my lot,
Those dear old scenes and happy dreams shall never be forgot;
The world was filled with music and with blossoms ever fair,
And beamed a loving welcome ever courteous and rare.
A happy song of cheer rang forth from every leafy tree,
Till every mountain, every dell, was echoing with glee;
One blest, sweet melody divine charmed all this earth below
And rose afar to skies above in days of long ago.

The days of long ago—alas! how distant now they seem,
The past is but a memory, a dear, remembered dream;
The future brings us palsied age and many bitter tears,
All hopes and joys have long since passed through dim, receding years.
And yet it does a mortal good to muse o'er youthful days,
To tread in fancy once again life's unforgotten ways;
And that is why I often sit through evening hours aglow
And dream again of happy days—the days of long ago!

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Whitelaw Reid Gives a Dinner and Reception Which the Prince of Wales Attends.

MELBA ONE OF THE SINGERS

The German Association Bill Amended in the Interests of the Government —Little Chance of Passing the Diet in Its Present Form.

LONDON, July 22.—Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the recent diamond jubilee festivities, gave a notable dinner this evening at his temporary residence, in Charlton House Terrace, as a return for British hospitality extended to him and Mrs. Reid during the last six weeks.

Covers were laid for forty, the table being beautifully decorated with flowers and dressed with a profusion of handsome silverware and glassware. In one of the anterooms the Hungarian Band discoursed music during the dinner hour.

The house was beautifully decorated with roses and orchids, and the table was spread in what is known as the banqueting hall, on the second floor, out of which open numerous reception rooms. The walls were hung with tapestries which Mr. Reid had procured for the occasion, as the former tenant, Lord Lonsdale, had sold most of the famous pictures which once hung in this part of the house. Mr. Reid had also installed electric light, the rooms formerly having been lighted with candles.

The dinner hour was 8:30, and for some time before a large crowd of spectators was gathered in front of the house, to watch the arrivals. The Prince of Wales came promptly at the moment arranged, wearing the Ribbon of the Garter, with ordinary evening dress. Mr. Reid received him in the hall, which was lined by numerous attendants, and conducted him to the drawing room, where the company had already assembled. Dinner was announced immediately.

The Prince of Wales took in Mrs. Reid, Mr. Reid escorting the Countess Deym, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. Among the guests were Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador; the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Earl and Countess of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Hon. George N. Curzon, Lord and Lady Alington, Baron Tweedmouth and Lady Tweedmouth, Lord Hyde, Countess Isabella Deym, Lady C. Scott, Lady Helen Stewart, Miss Hay, Miss Greenfell, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Mr. Henry White of the United States Legation, Baron Montagu Rowton, Sir A. C. Stephen, Lord and Lady Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mrs. William James, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. Arthur Balfour was also invited, but owing to the press of Parliamentary duties was unable to be present. Mrs. Reid gave a reception following the banquet. Indeed, the dinner was scarcely over when the reception guests began to arrive.

Among these were Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Lord William Beresford (Lady Beresford, (Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough,) Viscount Peel, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Moberly Bell, assistant manager of The Times, and Mrs. Bell; Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Gen. Paine of the Bimetallic Commission, the Bishop of Ohio, the Bishop of Albany, and Lord Mayor Faudel-Phillips and the Lady Mayoress.

Vocal music was furnished during the evening by Mme. Melba, Pol Plancon, "Ben" Davies, and Mlle. Landi.

TO PUNISH INDIAN EDITORS.

Articles Published to Prejudice Natives Against British Rule.

BOMBAY, July 22.—The Government has decided to prosecute some of the editors of the newspapers in the Poona district which have been most conspicuous in the publication of seditious articles calculated to stir up the natives against British rule. The articles chiefly complained of are those that have put a false construction upon the efforts of the officials to check the spread of the plague.

GERMAN OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Ambassadorships for von Rotenham and von Bieberstein.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Hamburgische Correspondent announces that when Baron von Bülow assumes the Foreign Secretaryship Baron von Rotenham, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will take a prolonged leave of absence prior to being appointed to an Ambassadorship.

The Correspondent says that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein will be appointed Ambassador to Italy or to Turkey, and that Dr. von Boetticher will become Governor of the Province of Saxony in January.

FIRE IN AN EIFFEL TOWER.

Flames 350 Feet High at Blackpool, Lancashire.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Blackpool, Lancashire, received early this morning, says a fire broke out shortly after midnight last night in the top of the Eiffel Tower, 350 feet high, which was erected on the promenade at that place four years ago. A strong sea breeze fanned the flames, which spread rapidly through the upper part of the structure, and great masses of burning timber and iron fell with terrific crashes upon the roofs of the pleasure buildings in the gardens below.

Thousands of persons turned out to watch the fire, and there were continual stampedes, caused by fears that the heat, which was intense, would disturb the equilibrium of the tower and that the whole structure would fall.

FAST STEAMERS TO CANADA.

Chamberlain Says the Service Must Begin by May 31, 1899.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question as to the present position of the projected fast mail service to Canada, said that by the terms of the contract two steamers must be ready to begin the service on or before May 31, 1899, and the other two not later than May 1, 1900.

Mr. Chamberlain said also that the contractors had agreed to deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance within sixty days of the date of the signing of the contract, a notification of their acceptance of its conditions, the sum of £10,000, and a guarantee satisfactory to the Minister of Finance for an additional £10,000 as security for the performance of the contract. The sixty-day period, he said, had not yet expired.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION BILL.

Little Chance of Passing as Amended for the Government.

BERLIN, July 22.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet, by a vote of 112 against 19, has adopted, after the third reading, the Government bill amending the Law of Association as formulated by the committee to which it had been referred after the first reading.

The modifications in committee include an addition to the effect that associations "in which there are Anarchist or social democratic movements, or movements aiming to overthrow the existing organization of the State or society, or where movements preparatory to a separation of part of the territory of the State from the whole, come to light in a manner dangerous to public security, especially the security of the State, may be dissolved by the police."

The bill in this form, which is more consonant with the wishes of the Government, has but little chance of passing.

The Brazilian Insurrection.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times's Rio Janeiro correspondent says it is officially announced there that the Government forces have taken Canudos.

BARNATO'S MANSION SOLD.

"Diamond King's" Will Not to be Probated for Two Months.

LONDON, July 22.—The mansion of the late Barney Barnato, the South African "Diamond King," has been sold to Sir Edward Sassoon. The price paid was £100,000. Barnato's will, it is stated, will not be probated for two months.

LAURIER'S COMMENT IN PARIS.

Canadian Premier Tells of Two Mistakes of the United States.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times this morning prints an account of a long interview had by its Paris correspondent with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in which the latter said that during his stay in Paris he had been struck by the signs of enmity displayed toward England, probably due to the Egyptian question, and by the activity of the colonization spirit of the French people. Colonization, Sir Wilfrid said, presented great difficulties to France because the country has no surplus population.

The Premier further said that the Canadians considered that the United States had committed two blunders: The first was the giving of excessive power to the Republican Party after the war. The defeat of Bryanism, he declared, should serve as a lesson to the Republicans, and should induce on their part moderation and prudence.

The second blunder was a too wholesale application of universal suffrage, which should not be a mere birthright, but should be won by an effort, however slight.

AMERICAN TRIED IN CUBA.

Gen. Lee Attends the Court-Martial of Manuel F. Chaquetllo.

HAVANA, July 22.—The trial of Manuel Fernandez Charquello, an American citizen, by ordinary court-martial, took place today at the jail in this city. The prosecutor asked that sentence of death be imposed, but the court did not render a verdict. United States Consul General Lee was present at the trial as a private citizen. He made no protest, as the proceedings were in strict conformity with the third article of the protocal of Jan. 12, 1877.

Chaquello, who is twenty years old, was captured on July 9, 1896, near Jaruco, about twenty miles east of Havana. He had landed three days before with an expedition, and was captured during an engagement between a band of insurgents which he joined and a party of Spanish troops under Col. Ochoa. He was born in Key West, Fla., and has been confined in the Cabanas Fortress since his capture.

After the trial of Chaquello Gen. Lee paid a social visit to Capt. Gen. Weyler, and was very cordially received, and a pleasant interview between the Consul General and Gen. Weyler took place.

Lady Brassey Hurt in a Runaway.

MELBOURNE, July 22.—While Lady Thomas Brassey, wife of the Governor of Victoria, was out driving to-day her horses took fright and ran away. Lady Brassey was thrown out and severely injured, two of her ribs being broken. In February last Baron Brassey was thrown from his horse and badly hurt.

Foreign Grain in Germany.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Reichsanzeiger says that the proposal that a decree be issued temporarily excluding foreign grain in accordance with the petition of the Farmers' Alliance, is inconsistent with existing treaties, and therefore impracticable.

LOGAN MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Union and Confederate Veterans Pay Honor to the Memory of the "Black Eagle."

CHICAGO, July 22.—The John A. Logan Monument, in Lake Front Park, was unveiled at 1 o'clock this afternoon by John A. Logan third, the five-year-old grandson of the "Black Eagle." Among those present at the ceremonies were Govs. Tanner of Illinois, Scofield of Wisconsin, Mount of Indiana, Atkinson of West Virginia, and Holcomb of Nebraska; Secretary of War Alger, and the members of the Logan family—Mrs. John A. Logan, Major and Mrs. W. F. Tucker, and Capt. and Mrs. John A. Logan.

Henry W. Blodgett, on behalf of the Commissioners, presented the monument to the State, and Gov. John R. Tanner accepted it. The orator of the day, George R. Peck, paid an eloquent tribute to the soldier-statesman, with whom he served as a comrade in arms.

The programme was completed shortly after 3 o'clock, and the parade and review followed. Over 20,000 men were in line. The survivors of Gen. Logan's old regiment—the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers—led the van. Then came the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, followed by the ex-Confederates, 200 strong. Behind the Southerners marched 2,500 regulars. Every branch of the service was represented. The Governors of States, with their staffs, followed, and then came the Illinois National Guard. Knights Templars and Knights of Pythias followed to the number of 1,500. The rear was brought up by 1,200 Chicago mail carriers, and 3,200 men, comprising uniformed detachments of various civic societies.

The statue of Gen. Logan was designed by Augustus St. Gaudens, and is the largest equestrian statue in America. The figure of Gen. Logan stands on a granite pedestal and is dressed in the uniform of a Major General. He sits erect and bareheaded, with his left hand grasping the bridle rein, while with his right hand he bears aloft the flag. The endeavor of the sculptor was to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the scene presented as Logan rallied the troops before Atlanta after Gen. McPherson's death. From the base to the top of Logan's head the height is 15 feet 11 inches. The entire weight of the statue is 14,200 pounds. Through the centre of the mound a foundation of brick has been built, within which is a crypt for the reception of Gen. Logan's remains. The entire expense of erecting and unveiling the monument was $80,000, of which the State appropriated $50,000.

The following telegram was received from the President:

"Please convey to Mrs. Logan and also to the committee in charge of the ceremonies my profound regret that I cannot be present to do honor to the memory of the gallant volunteer soldier of two wars and distinguished statesman, my personal friend, whose life and work to-day receive crowning honor. Gen. Logan's achievements form part of the most brilliant record of the reunited Nation, and will live forever in its history. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

MAN'S ARM SHATTERED.

Premature Discharge of Cannon on a Chicago Yacht.

CHICAGO, July 22.—W. R. Cregier, son of ex-Mayor De Witt C. Cregier, had his right arm shattered this afternoon by the premature discharge of a cannon on board the yacht Leywandyne, cruising in the harbor near the Randolph Street viaduct.

Mr. Cregier was one of a party of guests of Edward D. Browne, owner of the yacht.

Preparations had been made to fire a salute on the unveiling of the Logan statue. Mr. Cregier stood near the cannon, which was discharged prematurely. He probably will lose his arm.

JULIA ARTHUR TO STAR.

Will Begin Her Season as Clorinda in a "Lady of Quality."

After two years of work in the "legitimate" under Sir Henry Irving, Miss Julia Arthur has returned to America, to star at the head of her own company next season. During the last two months of Irving's last season in London Miss Arthur played the leading rôles, owing to the indisposition of Ellen Terry.

With such training Miss Arthur's friends are confident of her success as a star. The play that her managers have chosen is an adaptation of Frances Hodgson Burnett's romance, "A Lady of Quality." To lovers of good literature and patrons of the drama Mrs. Burnett's name is sufficient to recommend the play.

The rôle of Clorinda, which provides for Miss Arthur's talents, will afford her a most excellent opportunity.

Miss Arthur will go to Washington within the next few days to make a study with the authoress of her rôle as Clorinda. The company selected for the season is composed as follows: Edwin Arden, George Woodward, Joseph Allen, Lawrence Miller, William Herbert, A. J. Thorold, Florence Conron, Marie Bingham, and others. The tour will begin Oct. 5, in Detroit, with a run in New York in November.

PRESIDENT SCOTT TALKS

His Side of Suit Against Officers of Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

DENIES THE CHARGES MADE

The Attorney for the Hadley Assignee Says that Although the Note Has Not Been Paid Action Will Go On.

Edward W. Scott, President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society yesterday made the following statement to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The article published in THE TIMES is not only misleading, but inaccurate, and in many respects absolutely false. The summons and complaint referred to in the article do not state and contain no reference to the alleged loan of $162,500, nor do they charge the officers of the company with trying to convert the surplus to their own use or to any other uses.

"The action is brought by the assignee of the late Frank R. Hadley, who claims an interest in the equity referred to, and in this connection I would say that Mr. Hadley transferred his interest some time before his death for a proper and adequate consideration. I thereupon acquired that interest. Now there have been overtures made to me by the administrators of the Hadley estate looking to an adjustment of the claim, but I regarded these overtures as unreasonable and therefore declined them.

"This action is one which in no way affects the status of the society, neither does it disturb me in the least. As for the note referred to for $200,000 given by Mr. Hadley, I was prepared to take it up, but in view of the action brought I have not done so. In any event, the fact that the note is not paid virtually kills the action, as there is no basis for it.

"I positively deny all the charges brought and published in connection with this matter and reflecting in any way on the society or its officers.

"Personally, I am glad that this action has been brought, as it will determine the status of the executor and the respective interests of the parties concerned.

"In conclusion, I might say that the society is in a most prosperous condition, and an examination by the Insurance Department, which I asked for some time ago, and which will no doubt be made soon, will certainly determine that fact."

Mr. Scott Opposed the Loan.

Regarding the charge that a loan for $162,500 had been made by the society to one Bentley on collateral that was almost worthless, Mr. Scott said that this happened during Mr. Hadley's lifetime. As a matter of fact, he said, only $37,500 had been loaned to Bentley, who was a superintendent in one of Mr. Hadley's mills, and the remaining $125,000 was loaned to Mr. Hadley. Mr. Scott declares he opposed the loan, notwithstanding the fact that the securities offered were such as the law of the State sanctioned. However, he says, Mr. Hadley at the time a controlling interest in the society, and therefore all protests were fruitless.

Otto T. Bannard, President of the Continental Trust Company, at 30 Broad Street, was seen yesterday afternoon, and he stated that the note for $200,000 made by Frank R. Hadley and Stephen A. Brownell had not been paid, and that he did not expect it would be paid. He said the Trust Company would therefore sell the collateral, consisting of 1,025 shares of Provident Savings Life Assurance stock, at public sale. "This," said Mr. Bannard, "will of course do away with the action which has been begun, at least as far as my company is concerned. We shall simply sell the stock to the highest bidder, and that ends it."

Henry Melville of 120 Broadway, attorney for the Hadley assignee and administrators, said the failure to pay the note by no means ended the action, and declared positively that the action would go on just the same. Beyond that Mr. Melville said he had nothing to say at the present time, but that developments would soon set in which would become public property, inasmuch as they would be on file in the Supreme Court.

Substance of the Complaint.

The complaint served on the Continental Trust Company the day previous and yesterday on William T. Gilbert, general counsel of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, E. W. Scott, President of the society, and receiver of the defunct Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, and others, sets forth in substance the transaction by which Frank R. Hadley of New Bedford, Mass., purchased 1,025 shares—a controlling interest—in the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society that said shares were only deposited as collateral to a loan made by Frank R. Hadley; that he made his note for $200,000, and Stephen A. Brownell, a former Director of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, under Everett A. Dunham, signed the note for the accommodation of Mr. Hadley.

The complaint states further than in the latter part of January, 1897, new negotiations were commenced, having in view the disposal of the 1,025 shares to parties in Philadelphia—the contemplated sale to carry with it a control of the company, with a view of facilitating said negotiations; that the said Frank R. Hadley made a bill of sale to one Charles E. Brownell. As consideration for the same, Mr. Brownell engaged to pay off Mr. Hadley's indebtedness to the Continental Trust Company, and return any balance due him. The consideration for the stock and control is named as $550,000, an advance of $200,000 over the price paid by Mr. Hadley.

For the $550,000, the complaint goes on to say, Mr. Hadley agreed to deliver to the Philadelphia parties the resignations of all the officers and most of the Directors. The assets of the company were to be the same as at the time of the purchase, and any change made in the securities to be made good in cash.

It is further alleged that the negotiations with the Philadelphia concern fell through and that Mr. Hadley's note was not paid by Charles E. Brownell, at present Controller of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, and also a Director of that company.

Mr. Hadley, it is stated in the complaint, had to take up the note made jointly by him and Stephen A. Brownell, at the present time also a Director in the Provident Savings. This was done on March 23 last by Mr. Hadley substituting a new note for the old one, when all consideration for the alleged sale to Charles E. Brownell—a bill of sale made merely for purposes of negotiation—ceased to have any effect.

Conspiracy Charged.

Further, the complaint sets forth that Frank R. Hadley subsequently died, and that thereupon E. W. Scott, William T. Gilbert receiver of the defunct Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, and Everett A. Dunham, former President of the same company, conspired to deprive the Hadley estate of said stock in the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York; that the said E. W. Scott, William T. Gilbert, and Everett A. Dunham now allege that the said Charles E. Brownell transferred and assigned the stock in question to Everett A. Dunham, and that the said Everett A. Dunham assigned the said bill of sale to E. W. Scott, President of the said Provident Savings life Assurance Society.

Therefore the petitioners pray the Court to enjoin the Continental Trust Company from having any dealings with the said E. W. Scott, William T. Gilbert, or Everett A. Dunham, and others mentioned in the petition and the complaint; to enjoin the Continental Trust Company from recognizing said bill of sale or accepting any money from E. W. Scott, William T. Gilbert, or Everett A. Dunham in payment of said note made by Frank R. Hadley and Stephen A. Brownell for the said sum of $200,000, or from delivering the said 1,025 shares of said stock, or paying over to said E. W. Scott and associates any part of the proceeds of any sale made by the Continental Trust Company.

At 35 Nassau Street, the office of William T. Gilbert, it was said yesterday he was sick, and could not be seen.

Charles E. Brownell, the Controller of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Frank R. Hadley at a salary of $1,500 per annum. His present salary is $8,000 per annum. He is said to be at present in the upper part of New York State, near the Canadian border. He is also a Director in the society.

William F. Lawrence's Will Filed.

WHITE PLAINS, July 22.—The will of William Frederick Lawrence, who died in Yonkers on July 5, was filed here to-day. The estate, which is valued at $600,000, is left to his wife for her use during her lifetime, after which it is to be equally divided between his son and daughter, Arthur and Maud Lawrence.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Result of Preliminary Competition Announced—Second Competition to Commence Soon.

The result of the preliminary competition of plans for the New York Public Library Building, to be erected on the site of the Forty-second Street reservoir, has been announced.

The authors of the twelve most meritorious designs are J. H. Freedlander, Haydel & Shepard, Hornbostel, Wood & Palmer, Howard & Cauldwell, Lord, Hewlett & Hull, Clarence S. Luce, Parish, Schroeder & Ellingwood, Roos & Weber, W. Wheeler Smith, C. W. & A. A. Stoughton, James E. Ware & Son, and Whitney Warren.

None of the plans submitted will be made public at the present time, in view of the second competition which is now about to be instituted. As the first step toward such second competition, the Executive Committee of the Library Trustees will choose six of the above mentioned successful competitors.

To the persons so selected, six other architects or firms of architects will be added by the committee, making twelve in all, and these twelve will take part in the second or limited competition, where the remuneration is $800 for every contestant.

In the second competition the plans are to be submitted by the 1st of November next, and the successful competitor is to be recommended to the city authorities as architect of the building. The final decision of the committee in respect to their choice of architects and as to the precise terms of the second competition will not be made known before the early part of August. It is expected, however, that a meeting will be held some day next week.

OLCOTT'S REQUEST REFUSED

Gov. Black Declines to Grant Special Term for Trial of Tobacco Trust This Month.

District Attorney Olcott late yesterday afternoon gave out correspondence between Gov. Black and himself, in which Mr. Olcott asked for a special term of the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, to try the Tobacco Trust. The Directors of the American Tobacco Company were tried before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, last month. There was a mistrial, the jury standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

Mr. Olcott desired to try the Directors again this month. In his letter to the Governor, District Attorney Olcott said that to delay the trial of the case until October would, in his judgment, be prejudicial to the interests of the prosecution for a number of reasons, among which he mentioned the following:

"The greater efficiency and better equipment of this office for the trial of the case at this time, when the proofs adduced from the first trial are more easily adducible than may be the case after a long delay; the urgency, for public reasons, of pushing this case to an immediate and final determination, important as the case is in every aspect, and especially as a determiner of the impropriety or propriety of the business methods complained of; the general, well established, and, in my judgment, proper precedent of speedily retrying a case of great public importance in which the interests of justice have been temporarily defeated by the failure of agreement on the part of a jury; the fact that unless this application be granted the ill effects of a four months' delay will have been caused solely by the fortuitous circumstance of the mistrial having occurred just precedent to the Summer recess of most of our courts; the especial difficulty which I apprehend would exist in obtaining a conviction next October in a case of such magnitude and importance if a difficulty which would rest, in spite of what I deem to be the competency and sufficiency of the people's proofs, upon the fact that we should then be in the midst of a heated campaign, and that the learned counsel for the defense would quite possibly urge with more effect than they did upon the first trial that the indictment is being prosecuted not so much from proper and official energy in the people's interests as from the desire on the part of the public prosecutor to gain popular approval for his party."

Gov. Black, in reply, says: "The case does not seem to me to be of such a character as to justify the inconvenience and expense of an extraordinary term at this season of the year. It seems that there will be a regular term soon after the vacation, at which the case can be tried, and I do not think that the circumstances warrant executive interposition now."

POLICY HOLDERS INDIGNANT.

Will Demand an Accounting from President Rolker of Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life.

About sixty indignant policy holders of the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association, representing $300,000 in policies, met at the office of A. Edward Woodruff in the Equitable Building yesterday afternoon to discuss the recent call of the company for an assessment of $825,000. It was the sense of the meeting to devise some means for helping the company out of its present difficulty, but assurance was demanded that if the extra assessment were paid, it would bring about the desired end.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Heywood of Elizabeth, N. J., told the policy holders that he had visited the company's offices in Boston. He stated that John Henry Rolker, President of the company, agreed to come to New York and meet the policy holders. A committee, composed of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Heywood of Elizabeth, N. J.; Lionel Sutro of this city; E. Ackerman of Hackensack, N. J.; S. Leyn of Buffalo, and W. S. Goodnow of Brooklyn, was appointed to take the necessary action for the future, and to request President Rolker to be present at the next meeting, to be held next Monday afternoon. A report of the condition of the company's affairs will then be demanded.

One of the policy holders at the meeting said that he would rather put the extra assessment in a savings bank for safety. He held a $5,000 policy, and had paid in $3,000.

Several policy holders denounced the methods of the company, and thought that the wisest plan would be to force it into insolvency, as they believed that the amount of the deficit was $800,000, instead of $325,000, and that after the present assessment was paid another call would be made. Some definite action will be taken at next Monday's meeting, as the policy holders are requested to pay the assessment on or before Aug. 2.

SILVER MEN IN CONNECTICUT.

Effort to Get William J. Bryan to Deliver a Course of Lectures.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—The members of the Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting at Savin Rock this afternoon, and it was voted to meet in this city Oct. 21, and to invite prominent Democrats throughout the State to attend and assist in devising ways and means for carrying on the State campaign of 1898. The Chairman was instructed to correspond with William J. Bryan and others with a view to arranging for a series of lectures.

Bay State Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Democratic State Committee, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to hold the State Convention at Worcester Sept. 28.

Trolley Wrecked an Ice Wagon.

An ice wagon owned and driven by Hugh Gaffney of Borden Avenue, Long Island City, on which with Gaffney was Joseph Droll, fifteen years old, was struck by a trolley car on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday. The wagon was overturned and wrecked and the horses injured. Gaffney was injured about the legs and body and Droll sustained a slight concussion of the brain and a dislocation of his left shoulder.

Found Drowned at Coney.

The body of a man about thirty-four years of age, five feet six inches in height, light complexion, hair, and mustache, with two scars on the left knee, clad in a bathing suit, was found at the foot of Henderson's Walk, Coney Island, last night. A card was found on the body with the inscription, "T. H. Gilhooly, 102 King Street, with McKeever Brothers, 98 Vesey Street, New York."

Boy Shoots His Playmate in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Eugene Schaffer, fifteen years old, to-day shot and instantly killed Harry Zesch, four years old, of 444 South Seventh Street. Schaffer lives at the same address. The boys were playing, when Schaffer picked up a loaded shotgun to frighten the little boy. Schaffer was arrested, and this evening was released under bail charged with manslaughter.

STRIKE BECOMING SERIOUS

Prospects of Trouble at Several Mines in the Vicinity of Pittsburg.

ARBITRATORS MOVING SLOWLY

Unable to Bring About a Meeting of Operators—Mine Owners Preparing to Fight the New Anti-Screening Law in the Courts.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Excitement was at fever heat in local mining circles to-day. The operators were convinced that matters had taken a serious turn. Early in the morning about 500 miners from the Finleyville district marched on the Bunola mines and succeeded in bringing out the men at work.

Sheriff Lowry of this county has a force of deputies ready for duty at a moment's notice. The deputies are in readiness to go to the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. A march on the Turtle Creek, Plum Creek, and Sandy Creek mines is expected at any time. At Canonsburg it is reported that 1,000 men will march to the Cook mines to-night and stay there until the diggers come out. Sheriff Clark of Washington County is on hand with a large number of deputies, and trouble is expected if the strikers attempt to force the men to quit work. The miners' leaders continue their efforts to persuade the miners in the Connellsville coke region to stop work, but dispatches from Uniontown and Dunbar indicate that they are meeting with poor success.

The new State law to compel operators to weigh the coal before it is screened, and to pay the miners on that basis, is to be tested to its fullest extent, and the whole uniformity agreement hinges on this test. A large number of operators are putting in scales, so as to weigh the coal according to the new law, but others are preparing to fight it in the courts. Among the latter is W. P. De Armitt.

The arbitrators are trying every means to bring about a meeting of the operators. So far they have been unsuccessful. Mayor Ford said to-day that he had not consented to call a meeting, and would not do so.

RIOT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Superintendent of the Hite Mine Fires on Strikers Who Were Stoning His Miners.

FAIRMONT, West Va., July 22.—Armed Deputy Sheriffs now guard the Hite mine at Kings, three miles above here, on the Tygarts Valley River. The Sheriff was called there this afternoon, as the operators feared an outbreak, but no arrests were made. Early this morning the drivers at that mine joined the strikers. The operators secured new drivers in an hour, and at noon over half of the miners came out. Then the second lot of drivers threw up their positions, and some of the men began stoning the miners, who were forced to leave their work.

Rolf Hite, the Superintendent, got out his Winchester, and three shots quenched the enthusiasm of all the strikers but one, who made for Hite with a pick, but he was driven off at the point of a revolver. The operators, however, feared another outbreak, and called on the county officials for aid. To-night organizers are there, and they say all the men will join the strikers, but Hite says there will be none of the men will return to work to-morrow.

Aside from the trouble at this mine, there were no important developments in the local strike situation to-day. President Ratchford of the Mine Workers arrived here this morning, and, after holding a conference with Eugene V. Debs and W. D. Mahon, decided to continue the work of agitation in this State. Mr. Ratchford says the miners in Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri are preparing to join the strike.

ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Baltimore and Ohio Engineer Shot for Hauling Coal.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Andrew Dougherty, an engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, claims to have had a rough experience with several striking Italian miners of the Beadling mines, near Bridgeville, last night. He says the strikers saw he wore an engineer's badge, and began to abuse him for hauling coal.

Dougherty says he was followed by several of the men, two of whom were armed with shotguns. In the dispute that ensued one of the Italians fired two shots at Dougherty, a number of the buckshot taking effect in his leg. Dougherty came to Pittsburg to-day and reported the matter to the police.

COAL FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Manufactories Compelled to Close by Scarcity of Fuel.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—Local packing houses are laying in extra stores of coal. Swift & Co. and Jacob Dold & Co. have begun putting in extra supplies as fast as possible. The Armour Packing Company is unloading coal in all the available space about its docks. It has already received about 150 carloads, enough to supply it for about seven days. The railroads are appropriating some of the coal shipped into Kansas City. They are reported to have seized for their own use about 800 carloads so far.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The shortage of coal has begun to make itself manifest in the Chicago market. The Chicago Sugar Refinery, which uses 100 tons of bituminous coal daily, has suspended operations in view of the high prices for fuel. Local coal men believe that the sugar refinery suspension is a forerunner of a number of others.

AURORA, Ill., July 22.—The Aurora Cotton Mills closed to-day on account of the coal famine. The concern employs 600 hands.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The Tudor Iron Works here are about to close, owing to scarcity of coal.

Mrs. Pell to be Married.

Mrs. Florence Camelia Pell, who was Miss Pell before she married Nathan C. Brown of Maine, twelve years ago, and who obtained a divorce from him last January, is to wed an old friend, Pierre Crosby Waring, of Yonkers. Mrs. Pell is about thirty years old and is considered handsome. She has a little daughter who remains in her custody for half of every year, and in that of the child's father during the other half. Mrs. Pell, who is very fashionably connected, has recently been conducting a millinery shop on West Thirty-fourth Street to support herself. She is staying in the country at present. The date of the marriage is not announced.

Rev. Mr. Talmage Is Emphatic.

SPIRIT LAKE, Iowa, July 22.—I denounce the lying scoundrel who started the report that I am dissatisfied with my Washington church, and that I will not return to it. My congregation and myself are in complete accord. It has met all its obligations to me. My vacation over, I will preach in my pulpit the second Sabbath in September. The last year's attendance was larger than any previous year, and many more desired to worship with us than could be accommodated. Everything is satisfactory. That evil report was born in the very malice of hell, and is one of a hundred falsehoods manufactured against me during the past thirty years, all of which falsehoods have only enlarged my work, as this will.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Hammer Records Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Thomas D. Carroll threw the sixteen-pound hammer 159 feet 3½ inches. He threw the twenty-one-pound hammer 121 feet 10 inches. The eight-pound hammer he threw 241 feet 10½ inches. The previous records of these weights were 153 feet, 90 feet 3 inches, and 212 feet, respectively.

BIG RUSH FOR BEER STAMPS.

Brewers Anticipate the Passage of the Tariff Bill Which Repeals Discounts.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There has been a heavy run on Collectors of Internal Revenue in all of the larger cities of the country by brewers, who are purchasing beer stamps in large quantities at the 7½ cents discount allowed under existing law, in anticipation of the final passage of the Tariff bill, which repeals the discount now allowed.

The question of whether the beer stamps purchased now can be affixed to barrels of beer after the passage of the Tariff bill in payment of the tax of $1 per barrel flat has been presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but that officer has declined to render any decision upon the hypothetical question, stating that the matter will be passed upon only when an actual case is presented for his consideration. The requisitions received from Collectors yesterday were the largest in the history of the bureau, aggregating over $1,200,000, and to-day those figures have been largely exceeded, the requisitions aggregating $1,600,000.

The policy of the bureau has been to order stamps of all kinds only as fast as they were required to meet requisitions and maintain a proper supply in the vaults, and no steps were taken to prepare for any such run as has developed. In consequence, the supply of stamps in the vaults is running low, and it has been found necessary to cut down the requisitions from Collectors, so that sufficient stamps might be kept on hand to meet the legitimate demands of the trade.

THE SELMA LARSEN CASE.

Stomach of Dead Girl to be Chemically Examined—Sister Thinks She Was Poisoned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22.—District Attorney Wood and Coroner Bevier had a consultation in this city to-day with regard to the case of Selma Larson, whose mysterious death is under investigation. They decided to have the stomach and its contents submitted to a chemical analysis, and Coroner Bevier proceeded with the preserved organs to Albany, where the analysis will be made by Edward J. Wheeler.

The District Attorney is of the opinion that the girl's death was caused by the breaking of an ulcer in her stomach, which produced peritonitis. He says that the Coroner's jury does not held Butler Charvell in any way responsible for the girl's death, and as there is no known motive for her to have committed suicide, he can form no other opinion than that her death was due to natural causes.

The theory generally accepted among Charvell's acquaintances is that Selma Larsen may have accidentally poisoned herself or that she may have died from natural causes. The last theory is not acceptable to the sister of the girl, Mrs. Wickstrom, who firmly believes she was poisoned. At her home, 164 East Ninety-second Street, last night, she said she believed a jealous woman may have murdered her sister, and stated that the poison was certainly secured in the Dinsmore home. She added that Charvell had not been to her house yesterday, and that he would not be welcome if he did make his appearance there. She declared her sister was a pure girl, and if she died of poisoning she must have been murdered. She has absolutely no idea as to who could have committed the murder, if murder there was.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Larsen had a sweetheart in this city. The Wickstroms will not make his name public, and only say he was a young man of their own nationality, and that he and Miss Larsen had known and liked each other a long time.

DEATH OF LEWIS MAY.

He Died of Peritonitis, Following an Operation at His Home at Dobbs Ferry.

Lewis May, widely known as one of the leading financiers of this city, died yesterday at his country residence, at Dobbs Ferry, of peritonitis, following an operation. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral services will be held Sunday at 10 A. M. in Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. May was born Sept. 23, 1823, in Worms, Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when six years old. His earliest business experience was in a country store in a small town in Pennsylvania, where he received $100 for his first year's work. His ability and diligence earned him rapid promotion, and two years later, when the firm moved to Huntsville, Ala., his salary was $2,000 a year. In 1845 he started in business for himself in Shreveport, La. He made money, and in 1850 went to California and secured a controlling interest in a wealthy California trading company, and came to New York to attend to the purchase of goods for the firm.

After representing the company in the East for six years Mr. May sold his interest in it, and traded for his own account until 1869, when he went into the banking business and established the firm of May & King.

In July, 1884, Mr. May retired from active banking business to devote his time to various financial undertakings and philanthropic work. He was the oldest living Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of its Finance Committee. He was occupied in closing up the estates of Halstead, Haines & Co. and of John Cisco & Son. He was one of the largest stockholders in the United States Guarantee and Trust Company, and was greatly interested in real estate and street railways. It was through him that the surface railroads in Christopher Street and Twenty-third Street were built, and he was Treasurer of those roads for many years. Until 1890 he was Treasurer of the Iron Steamboat Company, and he was Treasurer of the Apartment Hotel Company when he died.

Mr. May was for thirty years President of Temple Emanu-El, where his funeral services will be held. He devoted much of his spare time to charitable institutions, and for nineteen years was Treasurer of Mount Sinai Hospital. In this institution he took special interest.

Dr. William Thurman.

Dr. William Thurman died at his residence, 107 West Eighty-sixth Street, Wednesday, of typhoid fever, contracted at the bedside of a patient in Jersey City. He will be buried to-morrow in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Thurman was born in this city fifty-six years ago, was educated at the University of the City of New York, and was graduated an M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was one of the early members of St. John's Guild, and was interested in the work of other charitable enterprises. He was unmarried. Three sisters are his nearest surviving relatives.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. SPARHAWK, pr

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

The Hocking Coal and R.R. Co.

To the Holders of Joint Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1884:

At the request of a large number of the holders of the said Joint Six per cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee under an agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Holders of the said bonds are urged to take prompt action by the deposit of their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO JULY 31, AFTER WHICH DATE A PENALTY WILL BE EXACTED.

ROBERT MACLAY,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM D. BARBOUR,
CHARLES C. EDEY,
GEORGE H. HOLT,
} Bondholders' Protective Committee.

WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary,
66 Broadway, New York.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

To the holders of certificates, issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, upon the deposit of

1st Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railway Co

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co having been reorganized, subject to the Mortgage securing the Oregon Short Line Bonds, and without any disturbance thereof, notice is hereby given, that upon the presentation, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, of the certificates issued upon the deposits of said Oregon Short Line Bonds and the payment of ten dollars per bond, the amount of bonds mentioned in said certificates will be delivered to bearer.

R. C. MARTIN, Chairman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF the City of New York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New York:
D. E. Dowling, 162 E. Broadway, January, 1891.....$50.52
David Horgan, 19 Second Av., January, 1880.....357.35
J. G. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855.....55.52
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872.....55.38
Nelson G. Ayres, Cashier of The Oriental Bank of the City of New York, in the State of New York and County of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. NELSON G. AYRES.
Sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1897.
[Seal.] JOS. F. KEHOE,
Notary Public, No. 14, N. Y. Co.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private Wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing August 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the McNeal tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly signed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y. WILL pay, on presentation of its certificates of deposit for first mortgage Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co., the coupon due April 1st, 1898; said coupon being paid by order of U. S. District Court.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market broader and strong.

Sugar Trust stock declined something over 3 points at the beginning of business yesterday, and was nervous in its activity throughout the day, closing with a net loss of between 2 and 3 points. Much depressing "news" came from Washington; all the bear speculators seem suddenly to have discovered a reform and anti-trust wave down there, which is more amusing than are the debit balances that bearishness recently has been uniformly providing.

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Sugar's softness did not disturb the rest of the market even slightly. Practically every conspicuous stock on the list went up. Some important ones advanced largely. Many gains extended far beyond fractional limits.

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The Granger railway shares continued the most prominent feature of the market. Northwest, St. Paul, and Chicago Great Western rose fractionally, each of them having to withstand opposition pressure. The foreign shorts in St. Paul are beginning to show that they are much exercised over the dilemma into which their aggressive doubt of American business improvement has betrayed them.

In Rock Island and Burlington there is similar unhappiness among shorts, who but a little while ago were full of superiority and sneers. The broadening tendencies of the market, they discerned, were inconsequential, and must soon have disastrous sequels. Then every one of the Western railway shares stood at figures materially below present quotations; and every point advance since scored has represented accumulating losses for the too wise traders, who till now have pretty sturdily stood their ground, genuinely sincere in their belief that the market's improvement was artificial and bound to be smashed.

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Burlington's advance yesterday was a point and a half. Rock Island's was two and a half. Rock Island seems to be forging to the front to take the Granger leadership. It is not now much doubted that the Rock Island dividend is to be doubled. Current earnings more than warrant that.

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Every property that has to do with moving the tremendous crops ahead is bound to enjoy enlarged prosperity. The crops are phenomenally big; and the demand—at home and abroad—for these crops is more phenomenal; not in any recent history have harvests had to move to market so promptly, for this year demands are not problematical or remote—the demands are in sight, they are immediate, are pressing. And one thing that this means is rushing railway activity, such activity as can command profitable rates.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, both of 1907 and 1925, advanced ⅛. There was a sale of $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125.

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In State bonds, $7,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 83.

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Nét changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅞	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Brook. Un. Gas	2½	Nat. Lead	½
C., B. & Q.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chicago Gas	¾	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1
C., M. & St. P.	¾	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
C. R. I. & P.	2½	N. Y., S. & W.	⅝
C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Nor. Pacific	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1	Pacific Mail	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	1	Pullman Car	½
Ill. Central	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Laclede Gas	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	¾	Texas Pacific	½
L. E. & W. pf.	2	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Manhattan	1¼	U. S. Express	6
Minn. & St. L.	¾	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Mo., K. & T.	⅝	Western Gas	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Sugar R. pf.	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	So. Imp. 1st r.	1½
Dal. & Waco 1st	1½	So. Pac., Ariz., 1st	1
Det. Gas Co. 5s	1¾	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st r.	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	L. & N. unif. 4s	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	1	Union El. 1st r.	1½
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Erie 1st con.	1	Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,010,708; balances, $6,428,841; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $554,307.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

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The money markets yesterday were rather inactive, with conditions unchanged from those prevailing during the fore part of the week. In the call department all the loans were made at 1 per cent.; the business in call money was light. Commercial paper was inactive, both supply and demand falling off somewhat. Time money continues stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 53¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 89¾; New York Central, ¼, to 104½; Atchison, ¼, to 13¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 15¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 70½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 101¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 12¼. Erie first preferred sold at 36. British consols were unchanged for money, at 112 13-16, and ⅛ higher for the account, at 112⅝.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £237,000; circulation decreased £125,000, bullion increased £111,694; other securities decreased £991,000; other deposits decreased £777,000; notes received £477,000; other deposits increased £224,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 49.88 per cent., is now 50.59 per cent., compared with an advance from 57.17 per cent. to 59.46 per cent. in the corresponding week a year ago.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 73,575,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 37,000,000f.; gold on hand increased 3,500,000f.; bills discounted decreased 49,450,000f.; silver on hand increased 660,000f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 183.60, in Lisbon at 46½, and in Rome at 104.72. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. In Paris, rentes closed at 104f 85c.

CHICAGO BECOMES BULLISH.

For some time past Wall Street has had the theory that Chicago, speculatively, was bearish. Boston has been accredited with hopefulness and resultant profits in the upward movement; Chicago, however, has been left out of the bull calculations. From the tenor of the opinions of Chicago brokers, however, such is evidently not the case; on the contrary, Chicago, as a whole, seems to have become quite bullish. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in talking with a number of Chicago commission brokers, found them decidedly confident of higher security prices. Mr. Charles H. Gurney of the Chicago firm of Baldwin, Gurney & Co., expressed views which were generally representative. To THE TIMES's representative Mr. Gurney said:

"In my opinion, stock market prices are on their way to a much higher level. A period of advancing prices must come as a necessary result of the improvement which we are going to see in the business of the country. And of that improvement I feel most confident.

"I think you will find sentiment in Chicago generally hopeful. There is no reason why people should think that we are still bearish. Chicago's profits from the recent movements in Chicago Gas and Sugar are evidences as to which side of the market we have been on. People here appreciate the immense advantages of the coming heavy crop movement. That we are to have large crops now seems practically assured. And there is reason to believe that our farmers are going to get high prices for their grain. From the small crops abroad there is every prospect of a large foreign demand, and consequent high prices.

"Of course, I appreciate that there may be some stocks on the list which are selling for all they are worth, and in which I look for no material advance. Some of the specialties are in this class; their future course will be almost entirely dependent upon manipulation. But these are the exceptions. I believe that the whole tendency of the market will be upward for some time to come, and that particularly in the Western railroad shares we are going to see large advances. In other words, I believe we have seen about the last of our business depression. The turn has come. In almost every line of trade I look for steady improvement in the coming few years, and it is that improvement which we are now seeing begun.

"Among both speculators and investors there is a decided change in sentiment. Only a few months ago people were nervous and timid and given to being overcautious. Now that feeling has practically all disappeared. With the appreciation of all the benefits that will come from the large crops, and with the removal, one by one, of the many uncertain factors which hung over the situation a few months ago, there has come an entire revulsion of public sentiment, so far as it applies to the future of business. Business men are showing a new disposition to push ahead, investors are everywhere showing new confidence, and speculators are again beginning to trade in securities and on the bull side.

"So that I can see no reason to feel bearish on the stock market. As yet there has not been very much actual improvement in general business, and securities have advanced chiefly upon the bullish sentiment. When the real improvement does come they should sell very much higher. In Chicago our basis of business is, first of all, the crops. Hence I do not believe that Chicago will be bearish for some time to come."

GENERAL ELECTRIC AWAKE.

General Electric was one of the conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market, advancing from 33¾ to 35⅝. Advices from Boston are bullish on General Electric. Much of the recent buying of the stock has been for Boston account, and is supposed to have come from inside sources. Houses with private wires to that city were conspicuous as purchasers of the stock yesterday.

The General Electric contingent claims that the old capital complications of the company are about to be straightened out, and that hereafter General Electric securities will be so apportioned as to greatly improve the position of the common stock. General Electric's business is said to be improving, while the securities of various corporations which General Electric holds among its treasury assets have much appreciated in value during the past few months, such local securities being now as much in demand as formerly they were neglected or discriminated against.

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In an official report, just published, Vice President Eugene Griffin of the General Electric Company says:

"The past year has also been one of important developments, in heavy traction work. The electrically equipped cars on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge have been put in operation with complete success, and the additional year's record of the ninety-six-ton locomotives in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel under the City of Baltimore has given increased confidence to the steam railroad officials who look to the use of electricity to aid them in solving similar problems.

"The Nantasket Beach equipment has now been in successful operation for two years. This line is a branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, seven miles long, all double track. The cars are operated from an overhead trolley wire suspended from posts placed between the tracks. The motor cars are equipped with GE-2000 motors, and the trains weigh sixty-two (62) tons when empty and seventy-seven (77) tons when loaded. During the past year 3.56 miles of additional line, all double track, were equipped with the third-rail system. This is an extention of the Nantasket Beach line to East Weymouth. The whole is now operated as one line, ten and one-half miles in length. The regular schedule calls for an average speed of eighteen (18) miles per hour, including four-teen (14) stops. The maximum speed during this service is forty (40) miles per hour. An actual measured speed of seventy (70) miles per hour has been attained.

"The Berlin-Hartford-New Britain line (New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.) has been equipped with the third-rail during the past year. This line is about twelve miles (12) long, and will probably be opened to traffic at an early date.

"The officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are so satisfied with the efficient and economical results of electric traction that they now have in contemplation the application of electric power to several other branch lines of their system."

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This is important as the first official statement from the General Electric Company of full satisfaction with the results achieved on the New Haven system's experiment. It will come as a pleasing surprise to Wall Street that the Hartford-Berlin line is so successful that the New York, New Haven and Hartford management "now have in contemplation the application of electric power to several other branches."

This has an encouraging business sound.

THE TALK ON SPIRITS.

American Spirits is again a subject of much discussion in Wall Street. This time most of the talk is bullish. The popular theory is that there are soon to be changes in the management of the company, which will involve the placing of several new and strong names in the directory. That the business record of the American Spirits Company in the past has been bad is not denied, but there is now developing a feeling in the Street that by the aid of tariff patronage and with a shake-up among the men who have heretofore controlled Whisky Trust affairs, there will be better things heard from the company in the future than there have been in the past.

SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS ACTIVE.

Much bull talk is to be heard on the Southwestern Railroad stocks. Rock Island and Missouri, Kansas and Texas come in for the greater part of such sentiment. The latter stock showed considerable strength yesterday, scoring a gain of 2½ points, and selling up as high as 80¾. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas stocks were also strong, both the common and preferred advancing on moderate activity. It is Wall Street's belief that there can be little doubt that, with heavy crops throughout the West, business in the Southwestern territory will show considerable improvement, and railroad earnings in that section should make excellent showings. It should be considered that from the Oklahoma district there is to come, according to the latest estimates, about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, which is practically so much new business for the railroads of that section.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S STRENGTH.

The strength of Lehigh Valley in Philadelphia during the past few days has been attracting much attention. Philadelphia itself has now taken to buying the stock—its press and its public, both of whom were convinced only a few weeks ago that the Morgan people were unable to lift the price of the stock, are now talking in the most wild and bullish way.

So far as the New York pool in Lehigh Valley is concerned, the bull movement is over. The New York people who bought the stock from 23 up to 27 have sold out—sold to Philadelphia. They have made their turn, pocketed their profits, and closed out their Lehigh Valley account.

As yet, nothing has been announced, or even hinted at, regarding any plans which the new management will put into operation. The stockholders are awaiting such announcements with considerable interest, particularly as to how far the reduction in operating expenses will go. It will be remembered that Lehigh Valley's recent failure to meet its fixed charges was blamed upon the high ratio of its operating expenses to its gross earnings.

UNDENIABLE IMPROVEMENT.

R. B. F. Pierce of Indianapolis, who served as a Republican member of Congress sixteen years ago, now the receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, and regarded as one of the ablest railroad man in the West, takes a decidedly optimistic view of the business situation throughout the country. "There is," he says, "an undeniable improvement in the business world. It is visible in Indiana and everywhere else that I have been. I am sure that the final passage of the Tariff bill will be followed by a decided improvement. I do not mean that there will be such an impetus to trade as will create a boom, but the improvement will go on gradually and in a healthy way until the country will be as prosperous as it ever was. For one, I have no doubt that President McKinley's Administration will mark an era of good times and great activity in all lines of business. The country has been slow to recover because it was like a man who had been enfeebled by long illness. The process of recuperation with a nation, as an individual, is often tedious, but once the Nation gets started on the road to convalescence there is no doubt of a complete cure."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	190	191
Brooklyn, 59th & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated	⅞	⅞
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	71
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	155	160
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	118	118
Kings County Traction	66	69
New Orleans Traction common	43	45
New Orleans Traction preferred	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	27	31
Steinway R. R. 6s	100	110
Second Avenue Railroad stock	114	120
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	182
Third Avenue Railroad stock	150	130
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	106	110
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry 5s	63½	64½
Union Ferry stock	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	93	95
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	87	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	101¾	102½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	69	245
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	248	252
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	88	88½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
St. Paul Gas bonds	105½	107
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	77	80
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	120	122
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	76	118
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	100	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	24	26
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	7	10
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin stock	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	1	4
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	8	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	44	47
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	29
New York Biscuit Company	320	322
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	310	311
Pratt & Whitney	7	9
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	42	45
Trenton Potteries	6	7
Trenton Potteries pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43¼	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	45
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	22
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$234,665,095
Gold reserve	143,382,999
United States notes in the Treasury	31,872,478
Treasury notes of 1890	27,249,336
Total receipts this day	31,671,022
Total receipts this month	2,022,366
Total receipts this year	26,554,107
Total expenditures this day	26,554,107
Total expenditures this month	1,606,000
Total expenditures this year	41,170,000
Deposits in National banks	41,170,000
National bank notes received for redemption	18,398,273
Government receipts from internal revenue	388,811
Customs	846,335
Miscellaneous	1,158,890
	22,079

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS.

Resources and Profits of New York and Brooklyn Institutions.

ALBANY, July 22.—From the annual reports of trust companies made to the State Superintendent of Banking on July 1, 1897, the subjoined abstracts are made. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed abstracts of the statements of eighteen other trust companies which do business under the laws of this State. This week's number includes some of the largest companies, and all show a most healthy condition:

Brooklyn of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$62,500
Stock investments (market value)	3,086,041
Loaned on collaterals	7,673,718
Loaned on personal securities	996,326
Real estate (market value)	128,123
Cash items	1,105,337
Other assets	260,329
*Total	$13,312,414

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund and undivided profits	1,530,536
Deposits in trust	647,717
General deposits	10,037,919
Other liabilities	96,242
Total	$13,312,414
Profits for year	500,449
Interest credited	194,351
Expenses of institution	85,281
Dividends declared	160,000
Deposits with interest	10,370,545
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 3

*Includes $40 overdrafts.

Guaranty of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$35,000
Stock investments (market value)	8,241,165
Loaned on collaterals	5,806,729
Loaned on personal securities	338,240
Real estate (market value)	156,388
Cash items	3,570,546
Other assets	649,022
Total	$18,797,670

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	651,075
Deposits in trust	272,480
General deposits	13,697,282
Other liabilities	236,883
Total	$18,797,670
Profits for year	959,238
Interest credited	326,149
Expenses of institution	142,505
Dividends declared	300,000
Deposits with interest	12,844,224
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4

Kings County of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$762,400
Stock investments, (market value)	1,829,438
Loaned on collaterals	3,487,844
Loaned on personal securities	498,710
Real estate, (market value)	210,000
Cash items	457,626
Other assets	248,223
* Total	$6,962,243

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Surplus fund	700,000
Undivided profits	43,699
General deposits	825,297
Other liabilities	4,777,553
Total	115,694
Profits for year	$6,962,243
Interest credited	237,939
Expenses of institution	99,351
Dividends declared	53,506
Deposits with interest	40,000
Rate of interest, per cent.	4,686,894
	1½ to 3½

New York Life Insurance and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,782,784
Stock investments, (market value)	11,587,473
Loaned on personal securities	3,822,728
Real estate, (market value)	8,865,817
Cash items	443,940
Other assets	2,807,447
Total	1,241,072
	$32,557,261

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,732,079
Deposits in trust	43,161
Other liabilities	26,934,838
Total	1,847,183
Profits for year	$32,557,261
Interest credited	1,351,344
Expenses of institution	733,301
Dividends declared	102,054
Deposits with interest	400,000
Rate of interest, per cent	28,934,838
	1 to 3

Title Guarantee and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,500,348
Stock investments (market value)	1,070,250
Loaned on collaterals	397,114
Real estate, (market value)	170,939
Cash items	495,707
Other assets	158,579
*Total	$6,175,367

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	183,325
General deposits	2,580
Other liabilities	839,878
Total	658,584
Profits for year	$6,175,367
Interest credited	893,113
Expenses of institution	21,330
Dividends declared	498,293
Deposits with interest	200,000
Rate of interest, per cent.	1,185,074
	1 to 4

*Includes $472,330 plant.

Union of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgage	$2,170,616
Stock investments, (market value)	7,908,264
Loaned on collaterals	16,611,098
Real estate, (market value)	1,900,000
Cash items	5,159,413
Other assets	327,640
Total	$36,077,031

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	5,335,930
General deposits	29,328,850
Other liabilities	417,251
Total	$36,077,031
Profits for year	1,422,256
Interest credited	1,626,986
Expenses of institution	215,344
Dividends declared	320,000
Deposits with interest	28,049,022
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 4

United States of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,366,083
Stock investments (market value)	15,384,100
Loaned on collaterals	19,450,512
Loaned on personal securities	13,577,435
Real estate (market value)	1,000,000
Cash items	2,024,937
Other assets	742,060
Total	$56,545,127

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	9,692,884
Undivided profits	334,904
Deposits in trust	43,561,138
Other liabilities	956,201
Total	$56,545,127
Profits for year	1,142,897
Interest credited	433,980
Expenses of institution	70,619
Dividends declared	400,000
Deposits with interest	42,736,883
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 3

United States Mortgage and Trust of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$5,412,289
Stock investments (market value)	2,632,779
Loaned on personal securities	5,888,491
Real estate (market value)	108,083
Cash items	217,370
Other assets	2,453,385
	231,815
Total	$16,944,724

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	1,160,000
Undivided profits	198,101
General deposits	1,085,760
Other liabilities	7,977,658
	4,603,205
Total	$16,944,724
Profits for year	868,315
Interest credited	175,334
Expenses of institution	110,948
Dividends declared	120,000
Deposits with interest	8,598,514
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 6

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 22.—The market was heavy for home specialties, although free buying of C., B. & Q. of the most confident nature was a marked feature, well over 5,000 shares changing hands in the morning alone. Unconfirmed reports of a cave-in at one of the Boston and Montana shafts caused a drop of 2, to 132½, in the stock, with ½ rally. The Gold Coin Mines Company reduces its quarterly dividend one-half, from 2 per cent. to 1 per

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 22, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅜	14½	2,815	American Cotton Oil..	13½	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅛
65½	66¾	1,435	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	64	66	64	66	+ ⅛
18¾	18⅝	15,868	American Spirits Mfg.	13	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
32	32¼	2,498	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	31½	33	31½	32½	+ ⅛
141⅜	141⅞	48,838	American Sugar Refs.	142¼	142⅝	140	141⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	113	8,039	Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	113	113	111	111¾	−1⅝
93	94	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	92	92	92	92	−2¾
79	79¼	11,015	American Tobacco	78¾	79½	78¾	78¾	
12¾	13¾	1,510	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	6,807	At., T. & S. F. pf....	25⅜	26⅛	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
10	10½	810	Baltimore & Ohio.....	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
12½	13¼	1,240	Bay State Gas	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	12,043	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
116	117	2,404	Brooklyn Union Gas ..	113⅞	116⅝	113⅞	116⅝	+ ⅜
1	1⅛	100	Brunswick Co.	1	1	1	1	−2⅞
50¾	51	720	Canada Southern.....	51	51	50¾	50¾	
69	69⅝	1,975	Canadian Pacific.....	68⅜	69¼	68¼	69¼	+ ⅛
150	185	2,405	Chesapeake & Ohio....	1	1	1	1	
80⅜	86½	34,898	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	147	147	147	147	+ ⅛
99	99¼	17,176	Chicago Gas	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜	+ ⅛
87¾	88	8,725	Chicago Great West...	98¼	99⅝	98	99	+ ⅛
141	141½	33,911	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	103¾	107⅞	10	10½	+ ⅛
117⅜	118	408	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	87	88½	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	2,940	Chicago & Northw....	141	141	141	141	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	35,078	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¼	118	117¼	118	+ ⅛
3	3½	1,010	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	75	80¾	78	80½	+ ⅛
40	40½	450	Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
88½	90	100	Consolidated Ice	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
163⅛	163⅞	110	Consolidated Ice pf..	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
13⅜	113¾	5	Consolidated Gas Co..	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
157½	157⅝	1,164	Delaware & Hudson....	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	43¾	310	Del., Lack. & West...	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
12¾	13	200	Denver & R. G. pf....	158	158	158	158	+ ⅛
26	27	810	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
119½	120¾	1,500	Detroit Gas	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
108	110	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	25½	27	25½	27	+ ⅛
15	15¾	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	100	Erie	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅞	1,885	Erie 1st pf.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
27	30	1,318	Erie 2d pf.	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
35	35½	100	Flint & P. M. pf.....	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅛
100¾	101½	16,514	General Electric.....	80	80	30	30	+ ⅛
85	85	1,210	Illinois Central	33¾	35¾	33¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	8	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	99	100¾	99	100¾	+ ⅛
28	30	110	Iowa Central	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
30	30¼	2,060	Iowa Central pf.....	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
82¾	83½	840	Laclede Gas	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
67	69	225	Laclede Gas pf.....	29	30¼	28½	29	+ ⅛
170	171	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67	82¾	82	82¾	+ ⅛
58	58¾	15,220	Lake Shore	67	68	67	68	+ ⅛
111	111⅜	5,762	Louisville & Nashville.	170	170	170	170	+ ⅛
24	24¼	600	Manhattan Con	51⅞	53⅝	51⅞	53¾	+ ⅛
83	84	710	Metropolitan Traction.	91½	92¾	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅜	50	Minn. & St. Louis.....	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅞	810	Minn. & St. L. pf.....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	7,107	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	12,814	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	5,415	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
19½	20	300	Missouri Pacific.....	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	12,885	Mobile & Ohio.....	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
103	104	974	National Lead Co.....	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
20	24	172	National Lead Co. pf..	35	36	34¾	35⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	88½	840	National Starch 2d pf.	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅝	2,754	New Jersey Central ...	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
13¾	14	920	New York Central	88¼	88½	87¾	88½	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	700	N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	101⅝	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	+ ⅛
			N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
		6	N. Y. Lack. & West....	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	3,249	N. Y., Sus. & West....	122	122	122	122	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	1,665	North American	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	14½	1,810	Northern Pacific.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
41⅝	42	4,780	Northern Pacific pf....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	7		Ontario Mining	41¾	42⅜	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	15¾	2,045	Ontario & Western....	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
21	22	10	Or. R. & Nav.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
55½	56½	673	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
17⅞	18¾	320	Oregon Short Line	55½	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
2	2½	4,465	Pacific Mail	18¼	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
54	56	645	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
170	172	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	2⅜	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
23¾	24	220	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
49½	50	7,683	Reading	170	170	170	170	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅝	9,296	Reading 1st pf.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	2,450	Reading 2d pf.	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
4	5	200	St. J. & G. I.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
39	39½	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
11¼	12	911	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
5½	6	100	St. L. & San Fran.....	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	2,007	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
17	17½	25	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅛
105	107	1,407	St. Louis Southwest....	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
66½	66⅞	1,840	St. Louis Southw. pf..	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
16½	17	3,590	St. Paul & Omaha.....	103	113¾	103	109⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	400	Southern Pacific.....	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	30¼	1,960	Southern Railway.....	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	9,087	Southern Railway pf..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	11⅞	3,530	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
6½	8	8,560	Texas Pacific	24⅞	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	800	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	3	14,691	Union Pacific	7	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
46	49	550	U. P., Denver & Gulf...	6¼	7⅝	6	7⅜	+ ⅛
6	8	270	United States Express.	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
62	62¼	250	United States Leather.	45	47	45	47	+ ⅛
10½	10¾	525	U. S. Leather pf.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
50	50½	100	United States Rubber..	62¼	62¼	61⅜	62	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	130	U. S. Rubber pf.....	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	200	Wabash	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
107	110	675	Wabash pf.....	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
85¼	85½	55	Wells-Fargo Express..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		15,865	Western Union Tel....	107¾	108½	107¾	108½	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅝	100	Western Gas	7½	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
		500	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Sales.....		455,757						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	98		C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 1	2½	
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	111⅞	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	112½	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.		
4s, r., 1925	123⅞	124¼		4¼	4½
5s, r., 1904	124⅞	125¼	C. H. V. & T. pf. 20	30	
5s, c., 1904	113⅞	113⅞	Com. Cable.....	160	
Currency 6s, 1898.	101½	..	Consol Coal.....	160	
Currency 6s, 1899.	104½	..	D. & R. G.	11	12
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	102	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	67	
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2¼	3½
			D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7
Adams Ex.....	153	156	Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Alb. & Sus.....	175		Ev. & T. H. pf.....	25	40
Alton & T. H.	59	62	Flint & P. M.....	6	10
Am. Coal.....	120	130	Gt. Nor. pf.....	123	128
Am. Express.....	114	115	G. B. & W.	30	40
Ann Arbor.....	9	11	G. B. & W. Deb.		
Ann Arbor pf.....	27½	28½		40	50
At. & Pac.	⅛	¼	G. B. & W. Deb. B.		
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	4		4¾	5
B. & So. Ill. pf.	125		Harlem	310	
Boston A. L. pf....	105	107	Homestake	35	40
Buff., R. & P.	20	60	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	99
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60		Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	25	
Bur., C. R. & N.	63	75	Kan. & Mich.....	6¼	7½
Capital Traction..	54½		Keok. & D. M.	3	4
Central Pacific....	8¾	9½	K. & D. M. pf.....	14	16
Chi. & Alton pf....	162		Kingston & Pem..	1	4
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45	Long Island.....	40	43
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	95	99	L. E. & St. L. pf..	¼	
Chi. & Northw. pf.	163	165	Man. Beach pf....	100	115
Clev., L. & W. pf.	39	45	Md. Coal pf.....	5	8
Cleve. & Pitts.....	165		Mex. Cent.....	45	60
Col. C. & I. Dev...	¼	1	Mex. Nat. certfs..	8	9
				1⅜	1¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝@47¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date.....	$2,005,748			
Exports in the same period.....	24,273,166			
Net exports.....	$22,267,418			
Net exports, 1896.....	22,508,323			
Net exports, 1895.....	11,975,028			
Net exports, 1894.....	59,705,542			
Net exports, 1893.....	60,609,073			

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On the Stock Exchange 800 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 100 Comstock Tunnel at .04, and 100 Leadville at .12. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .11, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 200 Hale & Norcross at .95, 200 Ophir at .06, seller .10; 1,200 Pharmacist at .10, and 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.00.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	215
American Exchange..	168	Mechanics'	190
Broadway	225	Mechanics & Traders'	110
Butchers & Drovers'	160	Mercantile	160
Central National....	160	Merchants'	160
Chase National.....	400	Merchants' Exchange	112
Chatham	290	Metropolis.....	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	140
City	500	National Union.....	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam.....	200
Commerce	200	New York.....	230
Continental	130	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	80
Corn Exchange.....	285	Ninth National.....	130
East River.....	125	Nat Bank of N. A...	130
Fifth Avenue.....	3000	Pacific	179
First Nat. of S. I....	120	Park	236
Fourth National.....	170	People's	200
Gallatin National....	310	Phenix	103
Garfield National....	500	Republic	145
German-American	105	Seaboard National..	170
Germania	300	Second National.....	425
Greenwich	100	Shoe & Leather.....	91
Hanover	325	State of New York...	108
Hudson River.....	150	Third National.....	25
Importers & Traders'	515	Tradesmen's	100
Irving	140	West Side.....	275
Leather Manufrs	160	Western National....	115
Lincoln National....	750		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	635	637
2d week July.....	$50,827	$43,978	$46,245
From Jan. 1.....	1,422,059	1,432,388	1,312,675
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	450	340	305
2d week July.....	$17,825	$16,278	$9,302
From July	37,075	33,705	17,070
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	570	1,570	1,567
2d week July.....	$223,270	$220,491	$175,104
From July 1.....	407,885	419,231	328,357
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,031	5,031
Month June	$2,914,527	$2,932,231	$2,485,581

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,960	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛
40	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32½	33	32½	33
24,020	Am. Sug. Refs.	142⅜	143	140⅝	142
1,160	Am. Tobacco.....	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79
400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
100	Brook. R. T. 5s..	89½	90	26¼	25⅞
140	Bay State Gas	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5,870	Chicago Gas.....	13	13	12¾	12¾
5,170	Ch., R. & P.	98¼	99⅝	98	99
9,270	C., B. & Q.	78⅛	80¾	78½	80¼
150	Ch., Mil. & St. P.	87	88⅜	86⅝	86⅞
320	C., St. P., M. & O.	66	66¾	66	66¼
160	Central of N. J.	88¼	88¾	88	88
130	Ch. & Northwest.	117¼	118¾	117¼	118¼
240	Del. & Hudson....	113⅜	113⅞	113⅛	113½
3,170	Gen. Electric	12½	13	12¼	12¾
2,700	Louis. & Nash....	53¾	55⅜	53⅜	55⅛
510	Manhattan	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅝
637	Mo. Pacific	93	93⅝	91⅝	92⅝
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼
170	Nat. Lead	34½	35¼	34½	35¼
10	Nor. Pacific	35	35	35	35¼
620	Nor. Pac. pf.....	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
80	N. Y. Central	42	42⅜	41⅞	42
270	Pacific Mail	102	102¾	101⅞	102¼
5,380	Reading	31⅝	32	31½	31½
70	Southern pf.	23¾	24⅛	23¾	23⅞
100	Tenn. Coal & I....	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅝
100	Texas Pacific	25	25¼	24⅝	25
100	U. P., Den. & G..	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,140	Union Pac.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	U. S. Leather pf.	62¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,120	Wabash pf.	6	6	6	6
10	Wabash pf.	6	6	6	6
1,120	West. Union	84⅝	86	84½	85¾
87,070					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s	52	52	52	52
9,000	Brook. R. T. 5s..	89½	89⅝	89¼	89⅜
10,000	Int. & G. N. 3s..	41	41	41	41
2,000	Long Island 5s..	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝
5,000	M., K. & T. 1st..	85½	85½	85½	85½
5,000	Wabash 1st	105	105⅛	105	105¼
$38,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Delmel Brothers & Co. of New York City, to carry on a wholesale liquor business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis Delmel, Robert G. Delmel, and William Englemann.

George Lane & Son of New York City, to manufacture hardware; capital, $10,000. Directors—George Lane of City Island, George Lane, Jr., of Freeport, and Carrie A. Haurer of New York City.

The Association of Traveling Variety Managers of America; capital, $650; for bettering the business of traveling variety managers, and for benevolent, literary, and fraternal purposes. Directors—Thomas E. Miaco, Henry C. Jacobs, and Thomas McCready of New York City.

The Jamaica Ice and Cold Storage Company of Jamaica, Queens County, to manufacture artificial ice and distilled waters; capital, $30,000. Directors—William F. Wyckoff, John L. Raymond, and William H. Statesia of Jamaica, Henry L. Van Wicklen and Charles Comstock of Ozone Park, Francois Raymond and Franklin H. Corwin of Woodhaven.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	113½	Detroit Gas Co 5s	
20,000.....		10,000.....	87½
Am Spirits M Co 6s		5,000.....	87¼
2,000.....	77½	10,000.....	87¼
2,000.....	78½	11,000.....	87½
1,000.....	78	East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000.....	100¾
8,000.....	79¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of	
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		N Y 1st 5s	
1,000bs.	86½	1,000.....	113
3,000.....	86¼	Erie 1st Con 7s	
500.....	86	5,000.....	143
5,000.....	86½	Erie 4s, Prior Bds	
20,000.....	86⅞	1,000.....	89⅝
Adjustment 4s		Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	
3,000.....	87⅜	18,000.....	66
5,000.....	51⅝	2,000.....	66½
55,000.....	51⅝	5,000.....	66
11,000.....	51¾	40,000.....	66¼
20,000.....	51⅞	2,000.....	66¼
5,000.....	51⅝	Flint & Pere Marq.	66⅜
7,000.....	51⅞	Port Huron Div 5s	
10,000.....	51¾	1,000.....	70
20,000.....	51⅞	Ft Wth & R Gde 1st	
25,000.....	52	2,000.....	55
2,000.....	52½	Gal, Hous & H 5s	
10,000.....	52⅜	1,000.....	87
17,000.....	52½	Ga & Ala 1st 5s	
10,000.....	52⅝	1,000c.....	102⅜
500.....	52⅝	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
8,000.....	52⅝	5,000.....	70½
2,000.....	52⅜	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
35,000.....	52⅝	2,000.....	81¼
13,000.....	52	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge	
Broadway & 7th Av		3,000.....	40⅞
1st Cons 5s	119¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s	
25,000.....		5,000.....	77⅝
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
4,000.....	90⅜	1,000.....	95½
8,000.....	90¼	Keokuk & D M 1st	
7,000.....	90⅜	2,000.....	88
28,000.....	90¾	Laclede Gas L Co of	
5,000.....	90½	St L 1st 5s	
12,000.....	90⅜	5,000.....	103¼
1,000.....	90½	Lehigh & W-B Con.	
3,000.....	90⅞	Assented	101¼
10,000b3.	90½	5,000.....	
1,000.....	90⅛	8,000.....	99⅜
1,000.....	90⅜	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	
3,000.....	90¼	4,000.....	100
17,000.....	90¾	Long Island Con 5s	
21,000.....	90¼	2,000.....	119¾
5,000.....	90	Long Island Ferry 4½s	
5,000.....	89⅜	2,000.....	117½
4,000.....	89½	Louisville, Ev & St L	
4,000.....	90	Consol 1st 5s	85
4,000.....	89⅜	Trust Co Certfs	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		10,000.....	30
10,000.....	112⅜	Louisville & Nashville,	
25,000.....	113	Unified Gold 4s	
10,000.....	113¼	34,000.....	82½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st,		18,000.....	83
Collat Trust 5s		25,000.....	83¾
8,000.....	105⅜	Mil, L S & W 1st 5s	83½
Canada Southern 2d		1,000.....	
6,000.....	108	Mil & St Paul Cons	
2,000.....	107¾	3,000.....	116
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 7s	
5,000.....	115¼	4,000.....	137¼
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		Mil & St P G M 4s,	
30,000.....	79¾	Series A	128¾
12,000.....	93	21,000.....	102⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	93¼	1,000.....	102½
15,000.....		Minn & St L 1st	
22,000.....	37½	4,000.....	113
35,000.....	38	Minn & St L Con 5s	
16,000.....	37⅜	5,000.....	104¼
12,000.....	38	Tex & N O 5s	104⅝
5,000.....	37⅜	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
25,000.....	37½	2,000.....	93
10,000.....	37⅜	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
10,000.....	37¼	21,000.....	85¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	37⅜	4,000.....	85¼
500.....	4	5,000.....	85½
5,000.....	11	1,000.....	85½
10,000s3.	12⅞	5,000s20f.	85½
3,000.....	13½	5,000.....	85½
10,000.....	13	7,000s20f.	113
Cent of N J Gen 5s	133½	3,000.....	113
1,000.....	113¼	Registered	112⅜
7,000s20f.	113	2,000.....	
3,000.....	113	4,000s3.	111
Chesa & O Gen 4½s	101¼	1,000.....	111
5,000.....	78½	Cent Pac 6s, 1898	
1,000.....	78½	1,000.....	111
2,000c.....	78½	Ches & O Gen 4½s	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		5,000.....	101¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy	110⅞	1,000.....	78½
Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000.....	78½
10,000.....	94¼	2,000c.....	78½
20,000s20f.	94¼	Ches & Ohio Con 5s	78½
18,000.....	94¼	Chic, Bur & Quincy	110⅞
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	94¼	Nebraska Ext 4s	
1,000.....		10,000.....	94¼
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	117	20,000s20f.	94¼
10,000.....		18,000.....	94¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	105	Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	94¼
1,000.....	101¾	1,000.....	
4,000.....	101¾	Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	117
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s		10,000.....	
5,000.....	101⅛	Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	105
9,000.....	101¼	1,000.....	101¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	101½	4,000.....	101¾
5,000.....		Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	
Chic, St L & N O 5s	106¼	5,000.....	101⅛
1,000.....		9,000.....	101¼
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	123½	Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	101½
1,000.....		5,000.....	
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	78	Chic, St L & N O 5s	106¼
2,000.....		1,000.....	
1,000.....	88¼	Dal & Waco 1st 5s	123½
Total sales	88¼	1,000.....	
		Denv & Rio Grande 4s	78
		2,000.....	
		1,000.....	88¼
		Total sales	88¼

N Y Sus & Wn G M		N Y Sus & Wn G M	
10,000.....	82¼	7,000.....	82½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s		5,000.....	56¼
5,000.....	56⅜	10,000.....	56⅝
10,000.....	56½	13,000.....	56¼
5,000.....	56¼	23,000.....	56⅜
37,000.....	56⅜	Nor Pac Pr Ln 4s	
68,000.....	89⅝	7,000.....	89⅝
Oregon Improvement 1st,		Oreg Imp Co Con 5s,	
Trust Co Certfs		Trust Co Certfs,	
2,000.....	98	1st Instlmt

HOW TO HELP THE NEGRO

Enthusiastic Discussions of Practical Questions in the Conference at Hampton.

A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS

Matters Relating to the Everyday Life of the Colored People the Subjects of Short, Earnest Speeches —Food and Agriculture.

HAMPTON, Va., July 22.—A spirit of enthusiasm entered the conference of colored people in Hampton Institute to-day. Nearly 400 active clergymen from various sections of the South held morning, afternoon, and evening sessions and took up a wide range of topics pertaining to the everyday life of the Southern negro.

It is worthy of note that most of the delegates here are good talkers. Facility of expression appears to be inborn in the race, and the liberal education of Hampton Institute and other similar institutions develops it into a distinct type of eloquence. Although many of the colored people here are unfeeted in their willingness to talk, they are not as prolific as their white brothers and sisters often are in similar circumstances. Short speeches are the rule, and if a speaker fails to come to the point within a reasonable time his hearers do not hesitate to admonish him.

How to elevate the negro, physically, mentally, and socially was the dominant theme of to-day's discussions, as it will be in the concluding sessions of the conference to-morrow.

A larger number of really representative men and women of the colored race were in attendance to-day than is usual at any annual conferences. There was a special delegation from Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the Institute, in his capacity of master of ceremonies, opened the proceedings this morning with an address on the importance of combining the instruction in the departments of agriculture and domestic science. The great mass of negroes in the South, he said, must get their living out of the earth. They must be taught how to till the land, how to glean and dispose of the crops, how to care for their stock, and how to prepare proper food for themselves and their families. The question of proper feeding was an important one, for unless the body was sound there was little chance of success. Dr. Frissell called attention to the efforts of Hampton Institute in the direction of giving the colored people practical instruction along agricultural and industrial lines. He said that with the completion of the new Domestic Science Building and the new farm the scholars of the Institute would be able to give its pupils a practical outfit of knowledge for self-support in any industrial field.

Talks on Agriculture.

Agriculture was the topic introduced by Prof. C. L. Goodrich of Hampton Institute, who spoke particularly of nitrogen and farm economy. He told his hearers how to make the most of the soil by the use of fertilizers and the planting of certain crops at the proper seasons. Each farmer, he said, should endeavor to get as much nitrogen, or plant food, as possible into the soil. Cottonseed meal was the best kind of a fertilizer, and instead of shipping it North for the benefit of the Northern farmers, the Southern farmers ought to keep it on their own farms.

W. B. Weaver, the head of the Gloucester High School, said that if he was rich he would give a great many thousands of dollars to educate the colored people in the care of domestic animals. As a rule, the negro farmer did not feed his farm animals enough good food.

The Rev. Scott Wood of Petersburg said that for generations the negroes of the South had been a race of weaklings because they had been underfed. They had had too much molasses, while what they needed was good, juicy beefsteak and plenty of oatmeal and milk. The crying need of the race was education of the negroes to build up their physical development.

Another thing the speaker felt obliged to call attention to was the degradation of negro womanhood throughout the South. It was necessary that more pains should be taken with the moral instruction of the race.

John R. Hawkins, Principal of the Kittrell High School in North Carolina, urged the colored people to own their own farms. A large percentage of the negro farmers either worked on shares or on rented farms. Consequently they never got ahead. There were plenty of opportunities to buy good plantations cheap, and the negroes should be taught to save and acquire land.

Keelly Miller, a Professor in Howard University, said the knowledge that a colored youth acquired in school was of comparatively little use to him unless he could apply it to the needs of his race. Teachers should, therefore, make their lessons as practical as possible. It was far better to teach a colored boy how to work a farm than to teach him to read Latin.

Too Many Watermelons.

Dr. W. T. Fuller, a graduate of Hampton Institute, and now a medical practitioner in North Carolina, said the colored people did not know how to feed themselves. They should be taught what and how to eat. The negroes ate too many watermelons. In most sections negroes would buy watermelons, even when they could not pay their rent. The watermelons did them no good, and the habit was too extravagant.

The Rev. Joseph Gregory of Southampton County said he had been running pretty near all his life, and he was confident a negro could be successful as a farmer if he would take the trouble to learn how. He prided himself on his own farm, and had built it up by hard work, observation, and economy.

Dr. Frissell said that the land question must go hand in hand with the intellectual and physical development of the colored race. Thin land meant thin men, thin horses, and thin communities. It was the desire and purpose of the Hampton Institute to awaken a more general interest in the every-day life of the negro, and to a certain extent to supply practical instruction designed to remove as many of the evils as possible.

A paper on "Food Supply" was read by F. M. Fitch. He said that the standard of food supply in the homes of the Southern negroes was low. It was a lamentable fact that not more than 40 per cent. of the black race in the South had as yet been reached by teachers and missionaries. The negroes' food supply depended directly on the crops, and when there were failures in the crops, the negro was the first to suffer. Sixty of every hundred negroes in the South were living on corn bread and fat pork, and 75 per cent. of the race was living in log cabins.

The Rev. George Bragg, pastor of St. James's Colored Episcopal Church of Baltimore, urged that the colored men who were prosperous should help their less fortunate brethren. He was sorry to say that there was very little of that done. The well-to-do negroes were too fond of posing. They wanted to be on dress parade all the time, and they left the helpful and beneficent work to the white folk or to the poorest class of colored people. When a negro becomes prosperous he should be his first thought to extend a hand to his own struggling race and help lift them up.

Harry Green, who was introduced as the only colored Commissioner of Revenue in Virginia, said that he came in contact with about 1,500 colored people every year in the performance of his duties as Tax Assessor. He found them improvident; very few of them had any idea of providing for the future. They ought to be taught the necessity of looking ahead in the practical affairs of life.

Negroes "Up a Tree."

The Rev. R. Shiller of Hampton coincided with Mr. Bragg in the opinion that the educated and prosperous negroes were inclined to move on a higher plane than the rest of their kind. But any efforts of colored men or women to cut loose from their own race would prove to be futile. They could not get away. The race mark was on them, and the most honorable and praiseworthy way for them to do was to stay with the mass of their people and try to elevate them. The only aristocracy that could exist among the negroes was that founded on good deeds.

These prosperous people who were "up a tree" would have to come down.

Elder Booth spoke in a similar strain, but Mrs. Fannie L. J. Coppin resented the imputation that educated negroes considered themselves above the masses. She did not believe such to be the fact. It had always been a characteristic of the graduates of Hampton Institute that they kept themselves close to the people. She hoped that no desire to make a display of rhetorical fireworks would tempt eloquent clergymen to forget the good work that educated negroes had done. Mrs. Coppin, who is an effective teacher among the people of her race, made a thoughtful address on "Work and the Employment of Colored People."

Miss L. B. Kruse of Wilmington, Del., read a paper on "The Home Life of Our People."

H. Barrett, an alert young colored man, who, in connection with F. D. Banks of Hampton Institute, helped to start the negroes' loan and building association, told of a dark side of negro farm life, which his association had helped to brighten. Most of the poorer farm owners, he said, were in the clutches of the money lenders, and those that had the best farms found it difficult to get out for the reason that the money lenders were determined to get the land at forced sale.

Holders of mortgages charged as high as 12 and 14 per cent. interest per annum, and they would not let the farmers pay off the mortgages by installments. It must be principal or nothing, and as the poorer farmer could not keep up his interest premium and save anything he never could get his mortgage paid off. The Colored Men's Loan and Building Association had taken up a number of such mortgages and eventually enabled the farmers to clear their lands of all financial incumbrances.

Review of Hoffman's Book.

Kelly Miller, Professor of Mathematics in Howard University, Washington, commanded attention at the evening session by a critical review of Prof. Frederick L. Hoffman's book on "Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro." Prof. Miller undertook to controvert Hoffman's deductions from the statistics of the last Federal census concerning the colored people.

Hoffman says the negro race is dying out in the South and complete extermination is only a matter of time. Taking the census figures of 1890, he showed that the increase of population among the negroes in this country for ten years was at the rate of 14.51, as against a white increase of 28.65. Prof. Miller says that Hoffman has wrongfully included the entire immigration for ten years in making his calculation. Subtracting the immigration from 1880 to 1890 from the total population, Prof. Miller finds that the rate of increased population would be about equal as between the whites and the blacks.

Hoffman argues that the formation by the negroes of colonies or so-called "black belts" in various sections of the South means that the race will lapse into barbarism. Prof. Miller says that any tendency to go backward on the part of the negroes is more than counterbalanced by the work of missionaries and teachers, which is constantly increasing.

Mr. Hoffman says that the negro, who constitutes only 12 per cent. of the population of the country, commits 29 per cent. of the crimes. Prof. Miller says that this may be true in Southern communities where the negro comprises the bulk of the ignorant classes; but this is not true of large cities. It is the ignorant class that commits the crimes no matter whether the class is made up of blacks or whites. The State of South Carolina, Prof. Miller says, has not so low a criminal rate as the City of New York.

With regard to Mr. Hoffman's allegation that vital statistics show that the negro has the least power of resistance in the struggle for life of all the races in existence, Prof. Miller says that depends on circumstances and conditions. In the United States Army the death rate of colored men is lower than that of the white enlisted men.

To-morrow Prof. W. L. B. Dubois of Philadelphia will read a paper on "The Problem of Amusements Among Negroes," and J. T. Bradford will speak on "How to Succeed in Business."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Plan of the Colorado Midland Reorganization Adopted by Bondholders' Committee and Approved in London.

A plan of reorganization was adopted yesterday by the Bondholders' Committee of Reorganization of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company. The plan has been approved by the London committee. The plan contains a provision for releasing any claim of consolidated mortgage bondholders upon the guarantee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Under the plan the property can be rehabilitated by providing $632,500, and in view of the concessions to be made by the first mortgage bondholders, who will consent to a reduction of interest from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent., the owners of the junior securities are expected to furnish the needed fresh capital. A proposed cash assessment of 15 per cent. on the par value of the consolidated 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, for which assessment 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds will be given at par, will yield $732,-900, a sum which is thought to be sufficient for the new capital and the cost of reorganization.

The properties and assets of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company will be sold under the decree of the Circuit Court filed May 4, 1897, and if purchased by or in the interest of the committee, will be conveyed to a new company to be organized under the laws of Colorado. New securities will then be issued by the new company, as follows: $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. 100-year first-mortgage gold bonds, in the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupoons attached, secured by a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, covering all the property of the new company. Of these bonds interest shall be payable as follows: From July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1900, at 2 per cent. in cash; from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1902, 3 per cent. in cash, and thereafter 4 per cent. in cash. If, after making due allowance for necessary expenditures, the earnings of the property will permit, such earnings shall, during the period of five years from July 1, 1897, be applied to make up the cash payment of interest to full 4 per cent. Holders of such bonds shall be entitled to receive scrip, convertible into preferred stock, for such part of the 4 per cent. interest as shall not be paid in cash. On all 4 per cent. funding bonds interest shall be paid at full 4 per cent. in cash. The mortgage shall reserve to the new company the right to issue prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, having priority over the first mortgage bonds, to the amount of not more than $500,000 of principal, such right to be exercised only by and with the approval of the trustee of the first mortgage, and in no event after July 1, 1903. If prior lien bonds are issued, a like amount of the first mortgage bonds shall be set aside for the redemption of the prior lien.

2. $6,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent. preferred stock, divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each.

3. $4,000,000 common stock, divided into 40,000 shares of $100 each.

The Committee on Reorganization consists of Frederic P. Olcott, Charles F. Ayer, James N. Jarvie, George Mosle, William G. Rathbone, and William D. Sloane.

BOYCOTTING WAR EXPECTED.

Santa Fe Company Forbids Its Employes to Enter Saloons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22.—There is a fairly good prospect of a lively boycotting war between the Atlantic and Pacific and Santa Fé Roads and the California Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. According to advices received by the latter body the Santa Fé Railroad Company has issued an order prohibiting its employes from entering saloons when either on or off duty.

This order was promptly taken up by the Board of Trustees representing the liquor merchants of the State, and at a meeting held at the rooms of the association resolutions were adopted requesting the Santa Fé to modify its order, which they claim is a discrimination against many of the large interests of the State. Copies of the resolutions were sent to each member of the organization and to H. C. Bush, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the railroad.

New York and Ottawa Railroad.

ALBANY, July 22.—The New York and Ottawa Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, to construct a steam road in Franklin County, eighteen miles long, extending from the village of Moira, northward to a point on the St. Lawrence River. The capital is $480,000, divided into one-hundred-dollar shares, and Charles B. Hibbard of Moira has subscribed for $473,000 worth of this stock. The company's principal office is to be in New York City. The Directors are George Foster Peabody, Spencer Trask, R. B. Moffatt, George B. Moffatt, and Alexander M. White, Jr., of New York City; George H. Maddock of Boston, Charles B. Hibbard of Moira, Charles J. Peabody of Englewood, N. J., and Henry Sanger Snow of Brooklyn.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for W. L. Crow & Taylor, the builders, to a Mr. Foster, the three and a half story brownstone front dwelling 626 West End Avenue, 19 by 100. This is one of a row of eight houses recently completed by the sellers.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have purchased from the estate of Y. Brown the six-story tenement 39 Essex Street, 25 by 87.6, and the five-story tenement 20 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6. The reported price for both parcels is $75,000.

Martin & Brother took title yesterday to the four four-story brownstone-front dwellings 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, 68 by 100, for the purchase of which the contracts were signed on June 25. The buyers intend to begin alterations immediately by converting the lower floors into two large stores, with a frontage of 83 feet each.

Lowenfeld & Traeger have purchased from Ellen Kent, Catharine J. Hurley, and Josephine G. Cain the four and five story buildings 128 and 130 Madison Street, 51.9½ by 100.

The same operators have also purchased from John Lattimore the four-story brick building, and four-story brick building at rear, 142 Monroe Street, 23.6 by 100.

The two four-story brick tenements 1,634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue appeared twice in yesterday's auction schedule as the result of foreclosures by the first and second mortgagees. Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold them for $10,000 each to the holders of the first mortgages, Isabel C. Paraner, on 1,684, and Caroline C. Coe, on 1,636. The sale of the properties in foreclosure of the second mortgages was adjourned for one week.

John M. Thompson sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Myron C. Burton, for $22,500, the two four-story brick flats 1,630 and 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, each 25 by 95.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret E. Adriance, for $14,000, the three-story brick dwelling 84 Edgecombe Avenue, 17.6 by 90; also, in foreclosure, to Leopold Adler, for $8,400, the four-story stone-front tenement, with stores, 126 Second Avenue, 26 by 125, leasehold.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Julius J. Lyons, for $24,300, the five-story brick flat 113 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.8½.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Martha E. Ramsay, for $14,900, the three-story stone-front dwelling 159 Convent Avenue, 15.11 by 85.

A peculiar condition of affairs was developed by the offering of the four-story brick tenement 384 Second Avenue by Auctioneer John T. Lloyd. The sale was in partition, and the bids rose rapidly from $3,000 to $8,500, at which figure the property was knocked down to J. D. Pratt. It was then that Mr. Pratt discovered his inability to comply with the terms of sale. The referee adjourned the sale for two hours, and at the end of that time announced an adjournment for one week.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,998.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, Edenwood Avenue, west side, 237.8 feet north of St. James Street, 75 by 106, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,918.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 7 Great Jones Street, for an eight-story brick and stone warehouse, 25.11 by 90; Leopold R. Treu of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $90,000.

Clyde Street, near Crotona Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55.8; Mary A. O'Toole of 1,664 Second Street, owner; William P. Baumelster of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $3,500.

Harlem River, east side, foot of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame sand-box, 19.2 by 100, and a one-story frame coal-bin, 50 by 100; the Barber Asphalt Company of 11 Broadway, owner; Charles G. Warren of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,476 and 1,478 Broadway, to a three-story and basement brick hotel and restaurant; cost, $4,000. James J. Astor, Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Shanley Brothers of 1,476 Broadway, lessees; cost, $700.

No. 883 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Thomas Stillman of 177 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 977 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Mrs. D. Farrell of 230 West Fifteenth Street, owner; Robert Glen, architect; cost, $450.

No. 979 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Anna C. Thiel, premises, owner; Robert Glen, architect; cost, $450.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Peter Nalf of 1,042 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 22.

BARKER AV, e s, 91 ft n of Sheridan St, 24x95; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Maximilian Toch and another..... $500

COLLEGE AV, w s, 86.8 ft n of 169th St, 709.8x148.10x406x irregular; also College Av, e s, 95.4 ft n of 169th St, 107.4x100x93.4x100.11; also 170th St, s s, 50 ft e of College Av, 168.11x irregular; also Teller Av, w s, 158.11 ft n of 169th St, 515.2x156.5x irregular; also Clay Av, w s, 189 ft n of 169th St, 845.9x irregular; also Teller Av, s w corner of 171st St, 880.4x78.4x231.4x irregular; also Teller Av, w s, corner of College Av, 180.7x336.4x224.10x40.6, with all right, title, and interest to avenues and streets; Anna M. Z. de Montsaulnin to E. B. Levy..... 1

CONCORD ST, n w s, Lot 25, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon; William Mogdrum, referee, to C. H. Ostrander, as committee 700

DELANCEY ST 168½, 25x80; Josephine Appel to Jacob Rose..... 1200

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x85; John Connors and wife to Elizabeth D. Chaloner..... 1

ELLIOTT PL, w s, 236.4 ft s of Union St, 78.9x irregular; Thomas J. Jenkins and others to Jane F. Lemon..... 1

FOREST AV, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 87.9x100; William Fussell to Cecilia A. Maze..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 299.10 ft n of 150th St, 19.1x87.6; Barbara Schwab to Albert Adami..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 299.10 ft n of 150th St, 19.1x87.6; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Albert Adami..... 2,375

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 21.5 ft s of 54th St, 18x70; Rachel Lepstadt to Augusta Yesky..... 1

LOT 290, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Laura D. Beach to Gustave A. Domidion..... 1

LOT 557, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John H. Boyle..... 2,000

LOT 893, map of village of Wakefield, 105 x114; William Stokes to Daniel Owens..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x80; James A. Kelly and wife to Robert Dick..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 45.5 ft n of 103d St 111x80; Robert Dick and wife to Alexander Cameron..... 1

PERRY AV, w s, 760.2 ft s of Old Road, 25x111.4x25.3x107.6; Calvin F. Smith to Ernest Harvier..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 30.5 ft s of 118th St 29.4x65.3x25x49.11; Matthew Callahan to John J. Keogan..... 1

WESTCHESTER VILLAGE TO PELHAM Bridge road, w s, 20 77-100 acres, third part; Kittie E. Paul to Philip Paul..... 1

WESTCHESTER VILLAGE TO PELHAM Bridge road, w s, 20 77-100 acres, third part; Almira Paul to Philip Paul..... 1

3D ST, n s, Lot 290, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Charles F. Ayer to Laura D. Beach..... 2

5TH AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, —x95x 66x95; Imogene Hart to Thomas Dooner. 1,000

6TH AV, centre line, 293 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, 41.1x irregular; Lillian R. Chaterton to Charles S. Hills..... 50

6TH AV centre line, 293 ft n of Fordham Landing Road 41.1x irregular; Charlotte B. Newcomb to Lillian R. Chatterton.. 1,100

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x80; Catense Ramsey to Charles T. Harbeck..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 195.2 ft e of 3d Av, 68.4x 98.8; John H. O'Brien, referee, to Joseph D. Carroll..... 32,600

50TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary J. Reid and others to Ella McClurg..... 100

50TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Thomas E. Hanlon to Ella McClurg..... 300

50TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; William H. Horner to Thomas C. Higgins..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; William C. Higgins to Ida A. Smith..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; Gertrude S. Higgins to Ida A. Smith..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Frieda Hart to Louis B. Davis..... 1

102D ST, 226 East, 25x100; Louis B. Davis and wife to Frieda Hart..... 1

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; John Delahunty, referee, to Euphemia S. Mitchell..... 5,100

103D ST, 114 East, 16x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Anna Rudinger..... 8,250

115TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av 25x 100.10; Vito Iasilla and another to Francesco Mastropietro..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 15x 99.11; Charles B. Stevens to Amelia Stevens..... 100

137TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of Lenox Av, 20 x99.11; Elizabeth D. Chaloner to John Connors..... 1

149TH ST, s w corner of Cypress Av, 25 x100; John F. Steeves and wife to Margaret A. McCaffrey..... 1

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.6x irregular; Jennie Van Gelder to Juliet Holland..... 19,250

176TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Mary A. McCormack to T. Emory Clocke and wife..... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

FISCHER, William, and wife to Peter Weber; 480 Lenox Av; 5 years..... $1,464

McARDLE, John F., and others, as executors, to Denis O'Neill; 26 Varick St, 8 years..... 1,200

MURTAUGH, Ann, to Charles F. Walter; 636 and 638 Southern Boulevard, 8 years..... 680, 720

SCHLESINGER, Leo, and another to Charles A. McGinley; 39 East 59th St, 5 years..... 2,200, 2,750

SCHUYLER, Walter G., and another, to Hyman Praggoff; 1,690 Madison Av, 2 9-12 years..... 720, 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMI, Albert, and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; w s of Forest Av, 299.9 ft n of 156th St, 6 years..... $2,500

BARON, John, and wife to Mortimer C. Merritt; south half of Lot 230, map of Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, 3 years..... 600

BOYLE, John H., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 557, map of Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years..... 1,050

BUDD, Mary H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56 West 85th St, 2 years 19,000

CARROLL, Joseph D., to Rector, &c., of Grace Church; n s of 24th St, 195.2 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 25,000

CONNERS, John, and wife to George M. Miller and another, trustees for Margaret E. Biddle and another; s s of 137th St, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 years..... 7,000

CONNERS, John, and wife to John W. Haaren; s s of 137th St, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 1-3 year..... 2,000

CONNERS, John, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 137th St, 450 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 6,000

COONEY, Peter J., and wife to John Haydock; n s of 148th St, 140 ft w of Clifton Av, now Brook Av, as widened, 5 years.. 11,500

CROMWELL, George, to William R. Walker and others, trustees, &c., of Thomas Lewis; 21 Wooster St, 1 year..... 20,000

DAVIS, Louis B. and Kate, to Max Borok; 226 East 102d St, 2 years..... 1,500

DICK, Robert, and wife to Susan M. Tuthill; n e corner or 103d St and Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 20,000

DOMIDION, Gustave, and wife to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 290, map of the village of Wakefield, installments..... 1,500

DOONEY, Thomas F., to Imogene Hart; e s of 5th Av, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 1 year.. 188,650

FLYNN, Mary, to Thomas O'Connor; s s of 174th St, 18.4 ft e of Park Av, 2 years..... 500

GABAY, Henry, and wife to Mayer S. Auerbach; 143 to 147 Franklin St, ½ year..... 35,000

HAFELFINGER, Mary, and others, to Charles A. Stevens; s s of 38th St, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HALL, Thomas M., and wife to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Park Av and 77th St, 1 year..... 50,000

ISRAEL, Hyman, and Simon Epstein and wives to Henry Sidenberg; n s of 106th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 16,000

KENZEL, William R., and wife to Mary J. Bodine; n s of Elsmere Place, 225 W. Marion Av, 1 year..... 500

KITCHELT, Ottelia, to William H. Wright; s s of 7th St, 155 ft w of 4th Av, William's Bridge, ½ year..... 650

KOELBLE, Peter, and wife to John C. Heintz; n s of 141st St, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, ½ year..... 700

KUPER, George D., Charles P., and Jacob E. W., and wives to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 157 Christopher St, 1 year..... 7,500

KUPER, George D., and wife to same; 508 to 516 West 26th St, 1 year..... 4,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to Anna M. Z. de Montsaulnin; College Av, w s, 86.8 ft n of 169th St, and other property on Clay and Teller Avs and 170th St, (see deed,) 5 years..... 117,500

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., and husband to John F. Steeves; s s n e corner of Cypress Av and 149th St, 1 year (two mortgages). 19,000

McCLURG, Ella, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 539 West 50th St, 3 years..... 12,500

MILLER, George F., and wife to Charles Dickinson, executor, &c., of John Dickinson; 181 East 45th St, 3 years..... 14,000

PAUL, Philip, to Kittie E. Paul; w s of road leading from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land of Haight estate, &c., containing about 20 77-100 acres, 5 years..... 8,000

REICH, Marlane, to Congress Brewing Company, (Limited;) 701 East 11th St, demand..... 1,500

RICE, Bartholomew J., to John M. and Thomas F. Rice; s s of 130th St, 98.6 ft e of Boulevard, as widened, 3 years..... 10,500

RUDINGER, Anna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114 East 103d St, 3 years..... 5,500

RUDINGER, Anna, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; 114 East 103d St, installments... 1,500

SEEGER, John W., to wife to John A. Haessler; 238, 240 East 94th St, 2 years. 2,000

STEARN, Bertha, to L. Strauss and another; 156 East 106th St, 1 year..... 1,000

STURK, John H., Edward Stelter, and Frank E. Isaigen and wives to Lambert Suydam; s s of 102d St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 13,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to William Z. Larned; w s of Anthony Av, 70.6 s of Bush St, 5 years..... 3,000

WEISS, Louise, to the German Savings Bank, New York; part of Lot 97; map of village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 8,000

WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth and wives to William H. Smith; 1 East 8th St, Apt 4 Av, 75 ft n of 137th St, 3 years.. 15,000

WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth and wives to William H. Hewlett; n w corner of St. Ann's Av, and 137th St, 3 years.... 20,000

WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth and wives to Ethel S. Ludington; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 137th St, 3 years... 15,000

WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth and wives to Henry Ehrmann and Adolph Pawel; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 137th St, demand..... 3,000

YOOST, Henry H., and wife to Cecilia Lauer; n s of 136th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 18,000

YOOST, Henry H., and wife to John A. Gaylord; n s of 136th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACKUS, Mancer M., to Charles C. Backus $4,000

HAAS, Leopold, to Ludwig and Jeannette Levy..... 4,800

JETER, Tinsley, to J. Davis Brodhead... 1,100

NASELLI, Amelia, guardian, &c., of estates of Claribel, Arthur, and Viola Spiess, to Arthur Spiess, (three assignments)..... Nominal

NASELLI, Amelia, guardian, &c., of estates of Claribel, Arthur, and Viola Spiess to Claribel Spiess..... Nominal

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 30,000

REINSCHMIDT, John, to Arthur L. Perkins..... Nominal

STEINMAN, Ernest G., and John Larkin, as trustees, to Clementine L. D. Welling 4,010

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to S. Ward Doubleday, trustee for Wilhelmina P. Fleming..... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to S. Ward Doubleday, as trustee for Cora W. B. Corson, formerly Baker.. 6,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Lewis W. Boynton..... Nominal

WILSON, John and Alexander, to the Muscatine Sash and Door Company..... 2,333

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 3 to 8, and 27 and 28, map of 28 lots on 187th St, King's Bridge Road, &c., belonging to James W. Smith, as executor of John A. Haggerty, 12th Ward; DeWitt C. Overbaugh and another against Margaret O'Brien, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Louis Merzbach against John Stewart and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, S. Strasburger.

102d St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 47.6x95; Elise Lotze against Harris and Hannah Fordinsky, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

131ST ST, n s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Ferdinand R. Minrath against Henry Bohlen and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 52x100; Francis Linke against Charles W. Simmons, owner and contractor..... $4,375

BROADWAY, 194; Vermont Marble Company against Central Trust Company and others, owners; D. Rothschild and R. T. Rothschild's Sons Company, contractors.. 1,036

FULTON ST, 81 and 83, n w corner of Gold St, 42.4x120.8 to Ann St x60.4; William Bradley & Son against the Market and Fulton National Bank, owner; Jere T. Smith, contractor..... 2,461

WATT ST, 4; William J. Shepherd against Joel E. Hyams, owner; Charles Cook, contractor..... 259

2D AV, 1,977; Joseph Rosenzweig against John E. Kaliski, owner; George Vogel & Son, contractors..... 25

53D ST, 315 East; Martin White against George B. Gurley, owner; Margaretta White, contractor..... 1,043

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against John Thuren, owner and contractor..... 800

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av or Boulevard, 81x125; Jerry Altieri against John A. Picken, owner and contractor... 333

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Daniel vs. Russell. 2—Wallace vs. Wallace. 3—Plandrau vs. Van Name. 4—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Campbell. 5—Gisther vs. Stokes. 6—In re Elmwood Cycle Company. 7—Mendirichaga vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway Company. 8—Mayer vs. Flammer. 9—In re Mills. 10—Skinner vs. Breese. 11—Schultze vs. Ward. 12—McGrath vs. Sayer. 13—Stieringer vs. Dyer. 14—Department of Buildings vs. Moore. 15—Same vs. Goodstein. 16—Esperanza vs. Jacobs. 17—Levy vs. Scharlin. 18—Greengard vs. Handel. 19—Davies vs. Freund. 20—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 21—Smith vs. Osborn. 22—Droege vs. Chambers. 23—In re Woolf. 24—Conklin vs. Leavitt. 25—Heath vs. Hilliker. 26—Mathews vs. McWalton. 27—Wolf vs. Nathan. 28—People, &c., vs. Shillak. 29—In re Security Building Loan Company. 30—Ruppert vs. Roehner. 31—In re Colgate. 32—In re Ryan. 33—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz. 34—State Trust Company vs. Casino Company. 35—Jones vs. American Grocery Company. 36—Lane vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 37—McGrath vs. Sayer. 38—In re Osborn. 39—J. Walter Thompson Company vs. North Dakota Milling Company. 40—Pearson vs. McGarrity. 41—In re East Side Bank. 42—In re Canda. 43—Greilling vs. Spencer. 44—Kingsland vs. Johnson. 45—Kennett vs. Hopkins. 46—Yellow Pine Company vs. Atlantic Lumber Company. 47—In re Henry. 48—Havemeyer vs. Cooke. 49—Lane vs. Lane. 50—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rich. 51—In re Fousson. 52—South Danvers National Bank vs. Stevens. 53—Christensen vs. Philipsen. 54—Ascheim vs. Myers. 55—Southern Cotton Oil Company vs. Roberts. 56—Laux vs. Gildersleeve. 57—In re Hart. 58—Colt vs. Blake. 59—Burns vs. de Young. 60—Vanderbilt vs. White. 61—Alfield vs. Sweeney. 62—Costello vs. Costello. 63—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 64—Krahnke vs. Muehlfeld. 65—Tradesmen's Bank vs. Tucker. 66—National Lead Company vs. Dauchy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Nellie S. Munson, Marcius C. Radley, Julia Ann Woodward, Catharine Dugan, Jennie Steinrich.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial, Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN,—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A.M, 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW,—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE,—Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE,—Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE. **ADIRONDACKS.** P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

WAWBECK LODGE.

For illustrated description of this

Adirondack Resort

see Mail and Express of July 24th. Copies sent on application. Address URIAH WELCH, WAWBECK, N. Y.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel,

BABYLON, L. I.

Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to

GUY EDWARDS, Prop.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Column.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward. American plan, $3 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward.

Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.

Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

Swept by Ocean Breezes

CLIFFTON HOUSE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Right on water front. A select Family Hotel. Surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing, music; 200 rooms. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

RAULAH HOUSE,

PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.

Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.

On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.

ONE OF THE FINEST GOLF LINKS IN THE COUNTRY.

For rates and other particulars apply to

GAGE & PERRY.

Or F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

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CONGRESS HALL.

SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.

Popular Prices.

Three Dollars per day.

600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests. CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

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The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.

Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. 'G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.

ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.

CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL, (OCEAN FRONT.)

Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

HOWLAND HOTEL

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.

Many improvements added this season.

GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

Asbury Park.

THE LENOX.

Excellent location, Fourth Avenue and Kingsley St. Rates from $10 to $12.

E. DENNISON, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. THE WAUMBEK

AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H. NOW OPEN.

Golf links, with professional greenkeeper.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE JEFFERSON

A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.

Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 6, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent French woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 41 South Washington Square.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; country preferred. 210 East 50th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By French widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or gentleman; good cook; first-class references. 212 West 25th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Swedish waitress or housemaid; best city references. Swea, care Mrs. Bahr. 317 East 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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GARDENER.—Robert Hossack, for past six years gardener on estate of late G. P. Lawrence, Saugatuck, will be disengaged Aug. 1 and wishes to treat with any one requiring a first-class gardener. Saugatuck, Fairfield Co., Conn.

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SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Highest New York and Newport references. H., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

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WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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For Providence direct, Boston, and all inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

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For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., foot of Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

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For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "

" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

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Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50; Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:20 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

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Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting with Catskill mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

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Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

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From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, July 24, noon Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

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Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Patria, July 24, 2 PM Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM

First cab., $70 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordland, July 28, noon Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

Cook's Tours Round The World, Etc.

TWO LIMITED PARTIES to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR, leave Vancouver, Sept. 13; San Francisco, Oct. 21.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE. Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25.

EUROPE. Special Fall Parties to Europe leave by North German Lloyd Steamers Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 11, 25. All Expenses, $290.00.

AMERICA. Weekly and Fortnightly Parties to principal Summer Resorts at frequent intervals. Illustrated programmes and information from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

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From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Circassia, July 24, noon Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon
Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon

City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $60.

Second Cabin:

Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage Passage:

Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine; Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. SPAARNDAM...Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Aug. 23.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 45 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, July 23
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 27
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Mail & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Trains Leave New York Foot E.34th St.

Greenport, (Shelter Island,) week days 8:20 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:50, (Train "109,") 3:50, 5:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, (10:00 A. M. Montauk, 8:20 A. M., (1:40 from Brooklyn only Saturdays only,) 2:50 (Train "109") P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M.

Amagansett, The Hamptons, Sag Harbor, and Moriches, 8:20 A. M., 1:20 Sats. only, (except Sag Harbor,) (1:40 from Brooklyn Saturdays only,) 2:50, (except Moriches,) 3:20, 4:20 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M.

Patchogue, 7:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) (1:40 Saturdays only from Brooklyn,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Babylon, 7:00, 7:50, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) (1:40 Saturdays only from Brooklyn,) 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night Weds. and Sats. only;) Sundays, 8:50, 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 6:20, 9:00, 8:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 4:20, 5:20 P. M.; Sundays, 8:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Port Jefferson, Northport, East Station, Huntington, Cold Spring, 6:50, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Sats. only,) 4:20, 5:20, 6:50 P. M.; Sundays, 8:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Northport, Huntington, Cold Spring also, 3:20, 6:30 P. M., (12:00 night Saturdays only;) Sunday, 9:50 A. M., 7:20 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 6:50, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sats. only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night Weds. and Sats. only;) Sundays, 9:00, 9:50 A. M., 3:40, 5:20, 9:00 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Arverne Straiton Av., 6:00, 8:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, *6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 *11:10 P. M., 12:00 night; Sundays, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 8:50, *10:10 P. M.

Hempstead, 6:40, 8:00, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night;) Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 1:50, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10:10 P. M.

Garden City, 6:40, 8:00, †8:40, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, †12:50, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:20, †4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night;) Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 1:50, 3:40, †5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10:10 P. M.

*Far Rockaway only. †Stops at Hempstead only.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express, (except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:40 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 116th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo. Not run Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL. Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:20, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 10:25 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Saturdays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 10:25 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 10:25 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

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SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:

EVIDENCE FOR THE GOULDS

Testimony Filed with County Clerk in Sarah Ann Angell's Suit for Dower Rights.

MARRIAGE IN 1853 DENIED

Depositions in the Case Taken by Supreme Court Commissioners — Essay on Honesty Written by Jay Gould When 14 Years Old.

A further batch of testimony in the suit brought by Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell to recover her dower right from the heirs-at-law of Jay Gould, to whom she says she was married in 1853, was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The evidence is in favor of the Gould heirs. It was taken before Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court at Tarrytown, and also at the Plaza Hotel, in this city.

The testimony of Elizabeth Palen, a sister of Jay Gould, who lives with her husband, Gilbert E. Palen, at Germantown, Penn., told of Mr. Gould's early life and boyhood days, and said the family lived at West Settlement, Delaware County, until the end of March, 1852, when they went to Roxbury or Beaver Dam. Jason, or Jay Gould, was then sixteen years old. He moved to Gouldsborough in 1856, and staid there until about 1861, when he came to this city to live.

Mrs. Palen often saw him after he removed to New York, and his wife was Helen Miller, whom he married in 1862 or 1863. She had never heard of his being married before that time.

A paper indorsed "No. 10 Composition, Beachwood Seminary, April 9th, 1850," headed "Honesty is the Best Policy," and signed "Jason Gould," was identified by Mrs. Palen as in her brother's writing. It was as follows:

"By this proposition, we mean that to be honest, to think honest, and to have all our actions honestly performed, is the best way, and most accords with the precepts of reason. Honesty is of a self-denying nature —to become honest it requires self-denial; it requires that we should not acquaint ourselves too much with the world; that we should not associate with those of vulgar habits; also, that we should obey the warnings of conscience.

"If we are about to perform a dishonest act the warnings of conscience exert their utmost influence to persuade us that it is wrong, and we should not do it; and after we have performed the act this faithful agent upbraids us for it; this voice of conscience is not the voice of thunder, but a voice gentle and impressible; it does not force us to comply with its requests, while at the same time it reasons with us, and brings forth arguments in favor of right.

"Since no theory of reasoning can be sustained without illustration, it will not be unbecoming for us to cite one of the many instances that have occurred, whose names stand high upon the scroll of fame, and whose deeds are recorded on the pages of history—George Washington, the man 'who never told a lie in all his life.'

"In youth he subdued his idle passions, cherished truth, obeyed the teachings of conscience, and 'never told a lie.' An anecdote which is much related and which occurred when he was a boy goes to show his sincerity. Alexander Pope, in his 'Essay on Man,' says, 'An honest man is the noblest work of God.'

"And again we find numerous passages in the Scriptures which have an immediate connection to this, and summing up the whole we can not but say: 'Honesty is the Best Policy.'"

Jay Gould assisted his father in the store, Mrs. Palen said, and began surveying Ulster County in 1852. The account-books of the store, parts of which contained entries by Jay Gould, were identified by her, and were among the evidence filed.

Erasmus Bennett of Topeka, Kan., testified to knowing Jay Gould when surveying Albany County. Gould made his headquarters at Clarksville, and staid there for four weeks, beginning in April, 1853.

Irvin B. More, with whom Jay Gould staid at Albany in 1853, said they slept together. His father was a brother to Gould's mother. He said he and Gould visited this city in March, 1853. He never heard that Gould was married before he married Helen Miller.

Peter H. Brink of Elizabeth, N. J., said he knew Gould in 1852 and 1853, and didn't think he had much time to be off marrying.

Isaac Bloom Wilcox of Muscatah, Kan., testified as to Gould's whereabouts at the time the plaintiff said they were on their honeymoon.

Anna G. Hough, Jay Gould's sister, and her husband, A. M. Hough, corroborated the testimony given by Mrs. Palen.

SCHOONER'S COOK INSANE.

Adolf Volmar of the W. A. McKay Brought to Port a Prisoner.

Capt. Matheson of the Maine schooner Willie A. McKay, which arrived yesterday from San Domingo and anchored off Red Hook, had a woeful tale to tell of his cook, Adolf Volmar, a Dutchman, who shipped at this port two months ago. He showed a sullen manner from the start, according to the Captain; acted ill-naturedly to the crew, and took an especial dislike to the Captain and Mate Jansen. He refused to wear an apron at his work, and to scrub the Mate's cabin, a part of his duty.

Then he tried to stir up trouble in the crew, but without success. He vouchsafed to the Mate the cheerful information that he proposed to kill him, and held out to Seaman Hughes the pleasant prospect of having his head cut open with the meat axe.

When the schooner reached Azua the man was taken before United States Consul Hardy. Captain, Mate, and crew gave testimony, and a citizen made affidavit that he had seen Volmar going aboard the schooner with a big knife, which he had purchased ashore. Volmar remarked to him that he would "have good use for this after the ship sails."

Consul Hardy sealed up the testimony for transmission to the United States, and told the Captain to take Volmar a prisoner back to New York for the courts here to deal with.

The man was brought back locked up in the sail room, where he shouted more or less night and day his anathemas upon the Captain and crew. The Health Officer at Quarantine on examining Volmar declared he was insane. Volmar is a gray-haired old man and doesn't look strong enough to harm a kitten.

Extension of Harbor Pier Head Lines.

Secretary Swan of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company said yesterday that, in accordance with the decision of Judge Advocate General Lieber of the War Department and the decision of the Secretary of War, a large corps of engineers has been placed at work making new plans to meet the requirements made necessary by the extension of the pierhead lines of the Harbor of New York, and when they are finished they will be filed with the Secretary of War for his approval; and in the meantime the officials are financially at work for what will be known as the greatest railway terminals of this country.

Would-Be Suicide Wounds Another.

In an attempt to kill himself yesterday morning, Francesco Brunelli, an Italian, living at 192 Worth Street, an Italian hotel, shot Mrs. Mary Caputo, wife of the proprietor of the hotel. Mrs. Caputo saw him with a revolver in his hand, and knowing that he intended to commit suicide, seized his arm. The man fired twice at his own head, but the woman's struggles made his aim bad, and the second shot struck her. Then Brunelli became frightened and ran, but was soon caught by a policeman. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of felonious assault made against him in the Centre Street Court, and was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

Arbuckle's Enlarged Sugar Plans.

The Arbuckle Brothers, who are at war with the Sugar Trust, purchased yesterday the block fronting on the west side of John Street, Brooklyn, running 100 feet back on Jay and Pearl Streets. The price paid for the property is said to be $100,000. Across the street, the Arbuckles are erecting their $600,000 sugar refinery. The new purchase is intended for the erection of a six-story building in connection with the sugar plant. The property was purchased from Benjamin Lynch, William McLoughlin, James Walsh, the estate of R. H. Moran, and James Brady.

RAIL PLANS FOR THE BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Trolley Companies Have Sent in Acceptable Tracings, and President Berri Likes Them.

The plans of the Brooklyn trolley companies were filed with Superintendent Martin at the Brooklyn Bridge office yesterday. They have been agreed upon as to their main features, and the only tracings now to be furnished are those for raising the train shed roof at the New York terminal. The elevated railroad plans will be in within the next few days. Engineer Breckenridge has decided upon twelve elevators, with a capacity of 12,000 an hour, instead of sixteen elevators. The idea of extra elevators was abandoned when it was seen they could not be built without interfering with the trolley tracks on the north side of the terminal. Through President Rossiter, the trolley lines have freely consented to the expense of $50,000 for raising the train shed roof.

President Berri of the bridge is pleased at the outcome of the plans. He said:

"The whole question is now definitely decided, and it will be only a few weeks at the most before the contracts will be ready for signing. As soon as the plans are all in the hands of Mr. Martin, and he has approved them, I shall call a special meeting of the Trustees. The contracts will be changed in accordance with the Brush bill, and after they are signed I will be ready for my vacation."

BROOKLYN HAS A MYSTERY.

Man Dying—His Friend Calls It Suicide and Told Him Where to Shoot.

William H. Osborne, sixty years old, of 71 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was found Wednesday evening lying with a bullet in his right temple in a small patch of woodland at Eighty-second Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He is still alive, but may die at any time.

He denies that he shot himself, but will not say who did do it. Adolph Wise, a Bay Ridge barber, who claims to be an old friend of Osborne's, brought the news to the station house, and he is now a prisoner. Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Wise went into Haas's Hotel, on Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. An hour later Osborne entered. They drank and played cards until 7 o'clock, and then started out. At 7:30 Wise appeared at the station house with his story. He said that Osborne frequently spoke of suicide, and finally, on Osborne's request, Wise bought him a revolver. As he handed it to Osborne, the latter said:

"Adolph, where will I shoot?"

Wise answered: "You are an old soldier, and ought to know where to shoot to kill. In the head, of course."

Then Wise said his friend stood up against a tree and fired.

The weapon was afterward found. It contained one loaded cartridge, two empty shells, and two chambers were empty.

Osborne was a Major in the Seventy-first Illinois Regiment during the war, and afterward was a stock broker, and is said to have had a seat on the Exchange. He speculated, lost everything, and became a bookkeeper for Gwynne Brothers, on Broadway. For two years past he has had no employment, and has been in poor health. His last residence was at the Eastern Hotel, on Whitehall Street.

Several of Osborne's old friends down town said yesterday that they could hardly believe that Osborne tried to commit suicide. He was always jolly and full of life, and last Wednesday morning he left the hotel apparently in the best of spirits.

A woman who said she lived at 71 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and claimed to be Osborne's wife, called at the Norwegian Hospital to see him at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She said she knew no reason for him to attempt suicide. A negro woman named Ida Hicks, who lives at Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, told the police yesterday that she heard three shots fired at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. The police think that, if her story is true, Wise and Osborne experimented with the pistol before the fatal shot was fired.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED PLANS.

Will Solicit Bids to Equip Its Lines with Electricity—The Third Rail System Is Favored.

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company announced yesterday that his company on Aug. 1 will advertise for bids for equipping the road with electricity. Mr. Uhlmann said that bids will be received from different companies, but in all likelihood the Sprague unit system will be adopted.

"The unit system," he added, "which includes the third rail and the electric shoe transmitter, is just what we need. By it during the rush hours we can run a train of five cars with one motorman and during the dull hours we can run but one car if necessary. Each car is to be equipped with two motors, just as the trolley cars are now, and by a mechanical device the motorman can make each car propel its own weight at one and the same time. By the unit system we save the expense of four extra motormen on a train of five cars."

Mr. Uhlmann said it was the intention of the company to erect elevators for the convenience of its patrons.

After the contracts are signed it will take about six months to equip one of the company's lines, and in a year's time the whole road will be operated by electricity.

SURFACE RAILROAD MATTERS.

Pros and Cons of the Whitney Dinner —Park Row Connections.

The discussion at the Whitney dinner continues to furnish a subject for speculation and denial. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower has come out denying that railroad matters were then talked of, and Thomas F. Ryan said yesterday that the question of consolidation of the Metropolitan Traction Company with Brooklyn surface road interests was not mentioned by any one on that occasion.

Mr. Flower and Anthony N. Brady said there was nothing to state at present which would interest the public. Mr. Brady stopped at this, but the ex-Governor added that something might be disclosed within a week or two.

Regarding the filing of papers with the Secretary of State for an extension of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery surface railroad and the proposed use of the tracks of the Metropolitan Traction Company between Vesey and Fulton Streets on Broadway, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, President H. H. Vreeland of the latter company said he did not know whether the Dry Dock Company intended to use the Broadway track, as stated, but they knew what they might avail themselves of under the city ordinances. Commissioner of Public Works Collis said no application had been received by him for a permit to open the pavements for the purpose.

Commissioner Collis is examining the plans filed yesterday, showing the changes to be made at the Park Row terminal of the Post Office and Madison Avenue line when the motive power of this line is to be the underground trolley system.

It is understood that the coal gas tests on the Manhattan Elevated will be continued for the remainder of this week.

WAITING FOR THEIR CLOTHES.

Troubles of a Cleaning Company Incommode Its Patrons.

The embarrassment of the Elite Clothes Cleaning Company, in Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, has caused consternation among a number of men who are usually well dressed and well groomed.

The company undertook to take charge of men's wardrobes and keep them in order—cleaned, pressed, brushed, and mended—at a dollar a month for each man. There were fifty or a hundred customers, and the arrangement was satisfactory to all concerned until one day last week, when the employes struck for wages said to be due them by Mr. Rosenberg, the manager, and seized all the clothes in the place as security.

All through the that part of the city men waited and said things they should not have said and sent urgent messages imploring and threatening. Many of them are yet waiting. Some of them spent last Sunday at home, to the amazement of their landladies or families.

Dr. Wright of 337 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was one of the sufferers, employed a detective and succeeded in tracing and recovering a large quantity of clothing he had sent to be treated. He denied yesterday a rumor that he had been going around several days wearing a dress suit and had demoralized his patients by appearing in that attire in the early hours of the forenoon. He said, however, that he had heard that some of the customers of the Elite were reduced to straits nearly as desperate as that.

MERCHANTS STILL AT WORK

Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations About to Fix Dates for Excursions.

OUT-OF-TOWN MEN IMPATIENT

They Want Definite Information as to When the Trips May Start—Little Prospect of Aid from Southwestern Lines.

President King and his co-workers of the Merchants' Association of New York had hopes of fixing definitely yesterday with the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations the dates for excursions from the vast territory within the jurisdiction of those associations. But there are matters of detail which the railroad men must first arrange, and so a definite agreement was delayed. These dates are to apply to all points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, except, as has been heretofore explained, to New England. As soon as they have been agreed upon they will be announced to the out-of-town members of the association in the territories affected.

Great interest has been manifested by merchants who are to enjoy the privileges of these excursions to the metropolis, and they are clamorous for definite information. No word was received yesterday from Joseph Richardson of the Southeastern Railway Association in reply to President King's dispatch of the day before, suggesting dates for excursions from the territory controlled by that association. It is believed that it is only matters of detail that have caused the delay in that quarter also.

There seems to be little prospect that merchants, as a body, are to receive any favors from the Southwestern Traffic Association. The following reply was received yesterday to a dispatch sent Wednesday to W. W. Kent, Chairman of that association:

"Have Mr. King's letter, July 15, and your telegram to-day. Owing to fact that our organization is very incomplete, am unable to do anything jointly, and will have to refer you to the individual lines. We are in process of reorganization, but it is not yet complete, and, therefore, cannot act on such matter jointly.

"W. W. KENT."

While this seems to close the door, so far as any action by the Southwestern Association is concerned, it still leaves an opening. Immediately after the receipt of Mr. Kent's telegram, a dispatch was sent to F. P. Turner, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, Dallas, Texas, repeating Mr. Kent's statement and concluding:

Asking Reduced Rates.

"This applies to our application for reduced rates by Southwestern Association, also to be granted by Southeastern Association. Will you place on sale tickets to New York for one and one-third round-trip fare, good to merchants guaranteed by this association as being members thereof and good for thirty days?"

A large number of the applications for non-resident membership has come from Texas. The merchants there seem anxious to come to New York, provided they can get reductions of rate. Very many merchants in the Southwest have already asked what dates would probably be arranged for on which reduced rate tickets would be sold, as they want to know as soon as possible, so that they may make their arrangements. The action, or, rather, lack of action on the part of the Southwestern Association will cause great disappointment to a large number of people.

The telegram to Mr. Turner was sent because his road runs through a section of territory in which there are numerous small cities and towns, in many of which there are merchants who have already signified their desire to come to New York. As soon as an answer is received it will, of course, be more definitely known what position the individual roads of the Southwestern territory will assume.

No answer has yet been received to the dispatch sent to Boston, asking that an application be pushed before the New England Association for reduced rates on roads in its territory similar to the reduction which has already been granted by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, and the reductions which will be granted by the Southeastern Association. Even if some of the roads in the Western Association do not seem inclined to co-operate in any action they think may benefit New York, some of the merchants in the West are not of the same mind. F. Willman of Stillwater, Minn., writes, making application for membership in the association:

"I sincerely hope the objects of the association will meet with the entire and deserved success for which it has been organized, and there is no doubt but what the largest portion of the Western merchants will take advantage of the opportunity for visiting your market."

Resident Members.

The out-of-town membership roll of the association was increased yesterday by about 400 names, bringing the total to nearly 8,000. New resident members received since the last report include: Woolens, William Greenough; corsets, Weingarten Brothers; banker, Brenton Welling; mercantile agency, Leonard S. Howard; importer and wholesale wines and liquors, James M. Bell; manufacturers of lamps, R. E. Dietz Company; cocoanut manufacturers, Dunham Manufacturing Company; iron work for buildings, Thomas Dimond; umbrellas and parasols, Faulmer, Clogg & Co.; neckwear, W. O. Horn & Brother; wholesale clothing, Nathan Brothers; linens, Henry Matter & Co., Limited, and J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Limited; importers of white goods, Sherman, Reid & Co.; tailors, George A. Castor & Co.; jewelers, J. B. Bowden & Co.; embroideries, handkerchiefs, and laces, William Meyer & Co; handkerchief manufacturers, Acheson, Harden & Co.; importers of laces, Asiel, Putzel & Co.; manufacturer clothing, Martin B. Lippman; cloaks, Heller, Dinkelspiel & Co.; dry goods commission, Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co.; wholesale grocers, Smith & Sills; coffee importers and jobbers, J. H. Labaree & Co.; import and export commission, Seggermann Brothers.

A CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey of Brooklyn Gives an Opinion.

Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey has issued a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring County Clerk Worth to reinstate Philip T. Williams to his former position as assistant clerk of the County Court. Justice Dickey holds that the Cevil Service Commissioners are not empowered to force the county employes to submit to an examination previous to their appointment to office.

Williams was appointed by County Clerk Saffen during his incumbency, in 1896. He is a Republican, and received a salary of $2,500 a year. He was not removed, but County Clerk Worth held up his salary on the ground that he had not passed the required examination. Williams, with several others, submitted to an examination as the Commissioners directed, but failed to pass. Mr. Worth refused to allow him to act, and Williams promptly appealed to the courts. In his opinion Justice Dickey said:

"I am satisfied that the office of assistant clerk of Kings County is a county office, and the relator being an employe of the county, was not subject to either State or city civil service examinations. The relator should continue in office at the pleasure of the County Clerk, and be permitted to perform his duties."

The Civil Service Commissioners, in their brief, accused Williams of "cribbing." The suit will probably be appealed.

Synagogue Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone for the first Hebrew Synagogue to be erected in South Brooklyn was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Congregation B'nai Sholaum, the rabbi, the Rev. J. Reichert; Mayor Wurster and others. The new building is on Ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and already the cross beams of the first story have been placed. Mayor Wurster laid the cornerstone and delivered a brief address.

Dr. C. H. J. Douglas Resigns.

Dr. Charles H. J. Douglas, head of the English department in the Brooklyn Boys' High School, has resigned, and will take a similar position in the new High School now being organized in this city. Dr. Douglas will receive $3,000 in his new position, more than the Brooklyn school authorities could afford to give him in the present crippled condition of the finances of that city.

MOB LAW IN THREE STATES

Lynching Parties Busy Yesterday in Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky.

GEORGIANS ATTACK A TRAIN

A Negro Prisoner on His Way to Atlanta for Safe Keeping Taken from His Guards and Hanged to a Tree.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.—Oscar Williams, the negro who committed an assault on the daughter of a Henry County farmer last week and was transferred to the Macon Jail for safe keeping, was taken from the Central Railroad train, on which he was being brought to Atlanta, at Griffin, this morning and lynched. Williams was pursued through four counties by hundreds of armed men immediately after committing his crime, but managed to escape. He was finally captured by a farmer at Barnesville and hurried off to Macon, where it was thought he would be safe.

Excitement in the case was supposed to have subsided until last night, when rumors reached Macon that an effort would be made by a mob from the neighborhood of the crime to take the negro out of the jail, and the police reserve and the military were called out to protect him. To make sure of his safety, however, the officials decided to take their prisoner to Atlanta. They started with him on the Central train, leaving Macon at 4:20 o'clock. At Griffin, forty miles from Atlanta, near the scene of Williams's crime, a mob boarded the train, took the negro from his guards, and marched him through the principal business street of the town to a point 200 yards outside the corporate limits, where they hanged him to a tree. His body was riddled with 500 bullets.

The members of the mob made no attempt at disguise, and their names are known in Griffin, which is a town of 5,000 people. Several of them were heard to declare that if they had Mayor Huguely of Barnesville, who saved Williams from being lynched when first captured by calling out the military, they would hang him by the negro's side. Williams confessed to his captors before they swung him up.

The sudden revival of mob violence against Williams is believed by many to be directly traceable to the excitement following upon the sensational lynching of Dr. Ryder, in Talbot County, Monday night.

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

Mob Hangs a Worthless Character "On General Principles."

MADISONVILLE, Ky., July 22.—The body of Ephraim Brinkley, who lived several miles from this city, was found dangling from a limb near his home this morning. He had been lynched during the early morning by a mob of about forty citizens, who determined to put an end to his existence on general principles.

Several weeks ago Thomas Croullias, a well-to-do citizen of the neighborhood, was assassinated. Brinkley was suspected on account of his evil reputation, but no evidence could be found to connect him with the crime. It is supposed that because of his general bad character and to prevent a recurrence of such murders as that of Croullias Brinkley was lynched.

ALABAMA JUSTICE.

Negro Hanged or Burned at the Stake for an Assault.

FLORENCE, Ala., July 22.—A report from Riverton this morning says that a negro, arrested for assaulting a white woman named Mrs. Vaughn, started for Tuscumbia guarded by an armed party. Near Cherokee he was met by a mob and hanged.

Another report, which is not credited, says he was tied to a stake and burned to death. He certainly has been punished for his crime. His identity was thoroughly established by his victim.

AGED CATHOLIC PRIEST DEAD.

The Rev. P. Havermans of Troy Said to be the Oldest Priest in America.

TROY, N. Y., July 22.—The Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died this morning at 4 o'clock.

Father Havermans was born in the Province of North Brabant, Holland, March 27, 1806, and was educated in the common schools of his native town, and for a time was under the tutorship of his uncle, the Rev. John Beyserveld. He later studied at Thurnhourt, in the school of Dr. de Neff, and in the academy of that city. At the age of seventeen he entered the seminary at Hoeven.

He was ordained by Bishop Von de Velde at Ghent, June 6, 1830, and went to Norfolk, Va., and became a student at Georgetown College, where he learned the English language. In St. Mary's County, Md., he labored twelve years, and through the efforts of Bishop Hughes the deceased was induced to come to this city in 1841. He was appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church, then the only Catholic church in this section.

The funeral will take place Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and it is probable that Bishop Gabriels of Watertown will officiate, as Bishop Burke of this diocese is not at home.

DEATH FROM VITRIOL THROWN.

W. A. Beattie, Wealthy Oil Operator, Dies in Parkersburg, West Va.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 22.—William A. Beattie, the wealthy oil operator, victim of the vengeance of Mrs. Edna Hitchins, who threw vitriol on him three weeks ago, died to-day. His wife left here several days ago without seeing him. Mrs. Hitchins is still at large.

CHILDREN MARCH AT SALT LAKE

Brigham Young's Monument Decorated with Flowers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 22.—Ten thousand school children laid floral offerings at the base of the Brigham Young Monument to-day and then marched in the parade.

The parade was in ten divisions, under command of Grand Marshal "Nat" M. Brigham. Several new floats were added to those which took part in the parade of yesterday. The parade moved from the Brigham Young Monument through the principal streets, returning to the monument, after which the children assembled in the Tabernacle and listened to music by Prof. Barret's chorus of a thousand voices.

Remarks were made by George Q. Cannon. A luncheon was served after the exercises.

Wassell Hanged at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 22.—Peter Wassell, alias "Terrible Pete," was hanged in the county jailyard to-day.

Wassell, or "Terrible Pete," as he was more familiarly known, shot and killed Joseph Kupersavage of Georgetown, Beaver County, on Jan. 15, 1897.

Schooner Sunk in Vineyard Sound.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 22.—A collision between the schooners P. L. Dewis of Parrsboro, N. S., and the Lottie R. Russell of Leesburg, N. J., occurred in Vineyard Sound last night, as the result of which the Dewis to-day lies in about eight fathoms of water. The Russell is considerably damaged, but not leaking. The Captain and crew of the Dewis were rescued.

French Lectures at Harvard.

BOSTON, July 22.—Rene Doumle, the literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes, has been engaged by the Circle Francais de l'Universite Harvard, a literary and dramatic society of the undergraduates, to give a course of lectures on French literature under its auspices before Harvard University during the coming academic year.

Shoe Peg Causes Death.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 22.—Lockjaw, produced by a small peg in his shoe, caused the death of Charley, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller of Hammond yesterday at Harlem. The seemingly trivial injury which resulted fatally was caused two months ago by an iron shoe peg.

Sale of

Men's Half-Hose.

Lisle Thread, in fancy mixtures and stripes,

35 cts.

per pair,

value 50c. & 65c.

—3 pair for $1.00.—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Patrick Mullane, who was employed by the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, was directed to go down in a hole to examine and do some work on a grease box on a sheath wheel in which the cable ran, and did so, relying on the promise of the foreman that he would notify the engineer not to start the machinery while he was down. Shortly after he began the work the machinery was started and he was injured. The General Term of the City Court has affirmed judgment for the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Conlan, that the plaintiff had the right to rely on the foreman's promise, and that the defendant was liable for the injury. The Court held that the mere fact that one party produces but one witness to his opponent's array does not constitute a preponderance of evidence against him; it is the quality and not the quantity of evidence that creates a preponderance.

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ENTRY OF UNAUTHORIZED JUDGMENT.—Delos V. Brewer, as Justice of the Peace in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer County, entered judgment against Isora E. Earl in two actions, without the service of summons upon or any authorized appearance for her, transcripts of which were duly filed and execution issued to the Sheriff, who levied upon her property. She thereupon brought actions in the Supreme Court against the Sheriff and the plaintiffs in the actions, which resulted in her being released from liability. Then she recovered judgment against Brewer for damages in another action, Justice Hiscock, before whom the case came in the Lewis Trial Term, holding that her remedy was not confined to an appeal from the judgments, and that she was entitled to recover from the defendant the expenses of the Supreme Court actions as damages suffered by her by reason of his unauthorized entry of the judgment.

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TWENTY YEARS' STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—On Jan. 27, 1876, the Connecticut National Bank recovered a judgment against John R. Bayles, in the Supreme Court of Suffolk County, and on Jan. 27, 1896, obtained leave of the Supreme Court to bring an action upon this judgment; and on the same day placed the summons in the hands of the Sheriff for service. The Second Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, held, affirming judgment for plaintiff, that the statute of limitations was not a defense to the action, the proper rule for the computation of the twenty years being to exclude therefrom the day of the entry of the judgment. The Court decided that this rule had not been changed by Section 25 of the statutory construction act of 1892, as amended in 1894.

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VALIDITY OF GENERAL ASSIGNMENT.—A stipulation was entered into between J. Frank Green, assignee for creditors of Emma F. Harding and others, and A. J. Bates and others, alleged creditors, who had obtained attachments against goods of their debtor in the hands of such assignee, simply to save the expenses and loss which would result from a levy upon a stock of goods, and the consequent prevention or postponement of a sale of such goods by the assignee for creditors, and to transfer the right of the attaching creditors from the goods to the proceeds from its sale. On the stipulation an order was entered, directing the trust company in whose possession were moneys deposited to the credit of the assignee to reserve and separate $2,300 to the credit of the actions in which attachments had been obtained, and subject to the stipulation. Orders directing a reference in each of the actions have been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, holding that the rights of the parties must still be determined in an action brought for that purpose, and not by a summary decision upon motion as to such rights or as to the validity of the assignment.

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ACTION TO QUIET A TITLE.—An injunction obtained by Frederick Hinckel in his action against Jennie B. Stevens to quiet the title and to establish a right to the enjoyment of a stream in Ulster County, and to the ice formed upon it, having been vacated, the Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal, and that a motion to vacate be denied. The Court holds, by Justice Landon, that such an order may be maintained by the holder of the legal title, where it appears that the defendant has intimidated and has caused the arrest of servants of the plaintiff, who sought to gather ice from the streams, and has threatened a repetition of such acts and trespasses. The plaintiff's title is derived from Stephen Van Rensselaer, who, in 1831, by a perpetual lease in demising premises through which the stream runs, excepted therefrom to himself and heirs and assigns this stream, and the soil under it, and the privilege of erecting mills and mill dams, and the plaintiff has acquired through mesne conveyances the reserved and excepted property and easements. The Court holds that such an action as this may be supported as one to prevent a multiplicity of suits. Although the title may be in dispute, the objection that the plaintiff has an adequate remedy at law is not available to the defendant, as both the title and the equitable remedy may be determined in the same action.

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NEGLIGENCE.—Jeremiah Hanrahan, a car inspector of eight years' experience, without giving the customary notice, went into a space of two or three feet between an engine and a train of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, at the Van Sicklen Avenue station, from which it had just been uncoupled, and while there was crushed between the engine and the train as the latter was suddenly driven forward by two cars, which had been "kicked" from a yard upon the same track, and whose momentum the brakeman could not check. The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial for the plaintiff, Julia Hanrahan, as administratrix, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that this evidence did not establish negligence on the part of the railroad company, when it appeared that the colliding car had been inspected by the proper persons before it left the yard, and the brakes and chains had been found to be in good condition, as they also proved to be when tested a few hours after the accident; and it was uncertain whether the failure of the brakes was due to an accumulation of snow or to some cause intervening after the car left the yard, and of which the railroad company could have no notice. The Court says the master must keep an appliance in good order and cannot delegate that duty to another, and thus escape responsibility for its violation, but he is not bound to repair defects arising in the daily use of appliances for which proper and suitable material are supplied, which may be easily remedied by workmen and do not require the help of skilled mechanics. Where an accident is occasioned by one of two causes, for one of which a defendant is responsible and for the other of which it is not responsible, the Court holds that the plaintiff must fail if his evidence does not show that the damage was produced by the former cause, or if it is just as probable that it was produced by the one cause as by the other.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

To all the other virtues of serge we've added extreme coolness.

No lining in the coat does the trick.

Complete suits, single-breasted, $11; double-breasted, $12; coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

"Keep cool and you'll keep your temper."

Negligee shirts, $1.

Our bathing suits are going fast, because guaranteed not to run. $2.50 to $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MURDERED BY MASKED MEN

M. G. Nichols Killed by Burglars in Trumbull, Conn., and His Sister Wounded.

SECURED ABOUT $200 IN MONEY

The Dead Man Was a Farmer and Was Thought to Have Concealed a Large Amount of Money About the House.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—Marcus G. Nichols, an aged and wealthy farmer residing in Daniels Farm, in the Town of Trumbull, was foully murdered by two masked burglars at his home early this morning. His sister, Mary, who lived with him, was seriously and perhaps fatally shot, and the murderers and thieves abandoned the scene after ransacking the house and securing money thought to be about $200 in amount.

The scene of the double crime is a tiny settlement situated in the Town of Trumbull, on the Monroe Turnpike, and about nine miles north of this city. In a lonely house dwelt Marcus G. Nichols, who was sixty-four years of age, and his maiden sister, Mary Nichols, aged fifty-five years. The old man had always borne the reputation of being wealthy, and was reputed to have concealed about the premises considerable money, besides stocks and bonds. He was thought to be worth $100,000.

The brother and sister slept in rooms on the second floor of their house. Their nearest neighbors live 500 feet distant. At about 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Nichols was awakened by a suspicious noise. Miss Nichols was also startled, and the two arose, and, lighting lamps, proceeded to the lower floor and waited. All of a sudden the side door was burst open and two masked men entered the room. As soon as they discovered the presence of Mr. Nichols and his sister they whipped out revolvers, and one of the men fired at Nichols, the other at his sister. The aged man fell forward with a bullet in his breast, just over the heart. His sister sank to the floor with a ball in her side. One of the burglars stepped forward, according to Miss Nichols, who had not lost consciousness, and lifting the unconscious body of her brother to a chair, placed in his mouth some liquor in which he placed some sort of a powder. A few seconds later the old man slipped off the chair, fell on his knees, dropped forward and died.

The burglars then removed Miss Nichols to the kitchen and began to search the house. Miss Nichols, left alone, debated as to the best plan of action. Wounded though she was, she decided to undertake to reach the neighbors, and had started for the door, when one of the men heard her. He summoned his companion and covering the woman with their revolvers, the spokesman announced their intention of killing her if she attempted to leave the house. They also demanded that she disclose the whereabouts of her money and that of her brother. She told them of the hiding place of her funds and also disclosed the spot where some of her brother's money would be found. The burglars continued the search and succeeded in finding about $200 in cash. They left strewn all over the house certificates of stock, bonds, and other papers, valued at $75,000.

Some time after they left Miss Nichols gave the alarm. Dr. Hill of Trumbull was summoned, and he found the woman to be seriously wounded. The injury, however, will not necessarily prove fatal. There is absolutely no clue to the burglars further than an inadequate description such as Miss Nichols can furnish. The methods of the men recall the Nichols burglary in the town of Nichols some weeks ago. The police here have been informed, and are at work on the case.

SMALL DROP IN WHEAT.

Closing of Chicago Exchange Made Local Trading Dull.

The Chicago Board of Trade was closed yesterday, and it was an off day for "the pit" at the New York Produce Exchange. Under bear influence and Liverpool news there was a reaction, such as was expected after the high figure reached by the September future on Wednesday. But the net drop in the option was but 1¼ cents. September wheat, which closed at 79⅞ cents on Wednesday, opened at 79⅜ cents, the highest price of the day, and went as low as 78⅛ cents, closing at 78¾ cents bid.

Such a small recession in it was argued counted little against the accumulating evidence that the United States would be in the export trade without the competitors of other years, and to do an enormous business. One item that was considered was the chartering of bottoms that will be capable of exporting 6,000,000 bushels of cereals.

NO SECOND COUDERT WILL.

Lawyer Townshend Knows of No Other Than the One Filed.

Lawyer John Townshend was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, and was asked about the rumors that a second will of the late Charles Coudert would soon be produced. Mr. Townshend said:

"I read with a great deal of pleasure the report of the case in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. It was neat and clean-cut, stated only facts, and stated them in a dignified manner.

"As was stated in THE TIMES, the talk about a second will being filed is only founded on a rumor, which started from some unknown person. I know nothing of the existence of any other will to the late Mr. Coudert's estate than the one which I [illegible] the Surrogate's office Wednesday. The will does not state the value of the estate, but I think that it is considerable."

Trifling Mistake Made Big Story.

There was an unfounded and exaggerated report yesterday that important papers had been pigeonholed in the Yorkville Court in order to suppress an interesting case. The case in question was that of Mrs. Dora H. Blakely, or Nellis, a real estate dealer, who gave a worthless check to Henry Hess. When the case was called for examination in the Yorkville Court, Magistrate Hedges held her, in the absence of her counsel, for the Grand Jury. By some inadvertence the papers were indorsed "Held for examination," and, as they should have been with that indorsement, were held at the Police Court instead of being sent to the District Attorney for submission to the Grand Jury.

A COMPENDIUM OF THE BEST LITERATURE

THE REVIEW of BOOKS and ART of THE NEW YORK TIMES

Features for Saturday, July 24.

Henry Meilhac's Death
His taciturnity and the estate he left.

More About Napoleon's Letters